

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

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No. 2209.—VOL. LXXIX.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1881.

WITH
TWO SUPPLEMENTS { SIXPENCE.
By Post, 6½d.



THE PRINCE OF WALES OPENING THE NEW NORTH DOCKS AT LIVERPOOL.—SEE PAGE 274.

BIRTHS.

On the 6th inst., at 4, Kingswood Villas, New Brompton, near Chatham, the wife of Lieutenant Thomas Ryder Main, R.E., of a son.
On the 5th inst., at Torr Castle, near Fort William, the Lady Anne Murray, of a daughter.
On the 11th inst., at Surbiton-hill, Surrey, Mrs. Wilberforce Bryant, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

On the 2nd ult., at Kwula Lunnpur, Malayan States, Helen Lucile, third surviving daughter of B. Douglas, H.B.M.'s Resident of Sélängou.
On the 6th inst., at Buckhurst Hill, Essex, Matilda Charlotte, beloved wife of Charles Kieser, aged 51. Friends please accept this intimation.
On the 3rd inst., at Portrush, County Antrim, Thomas Morris Hamilton-Jones, D.L., J.P., of Moneymore House, Toomebridge, Ireland, aged 60.
On the 5th inst., at Brighton, Captain Thomas Moore Maguire, R.N.
On the 8th inst., at 28, Belgrave-square, London, Robert Shapland, second Baron Carew, of Castle Boro, in the county of Wexford, aged 63.
** The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, or Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPT. 24.

SUNDAY, SEPT. 18.

Fourteenth Sunday after Trinity.
Morning Lessons: II. Kings ix.; II. Cor. x. Evening Lessons: II. Kings x. 1-32, or xiii.; Mark xiv. 27-53.
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., the Bishop of Bedford; 3.15 p.m., Rev. Canon Stubbs; 7 p.m., Rev. Canon Bates, Vicar of St. Mary's, Balam.

MONDAY, SEPT. 19.

Temple Yacht Club Handicap, from Erith.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 20.

Humane Society, 3.30 p.m. Shropshire and West Midland Dog Show at Bridgnorth (two days).
Lichfield Races.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 21.

St. Matthew, Apostle, Evangelist, and martyr. The Duke of Cumberland born, 1845.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 22.

Abdul Hamed, Sultan of Turkey, born, 1842.
Barnstaple Athletic Club.
Manchester Races.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 23.

Ember Day.
Ember Day. Equal day and night.
Jewish year 5642 begins.
Thames Rowing Club Regatta.
Thames Valley Sailing Club.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W. Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF			THERMOM.	WIND.	Movement in Miles, In. at 10 A.M. next morning.
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of Air.	Dew Point.			
4	29.855	54°3	48°5	82° 7	64°8 47°5	N. NW. NNW. 95° 0'000
5	29.640	55°5	51°0	86° 10	61°7 50°6	NE. ENE. 251° 0'485
6	29.528	57°6	49°8	77° 6	66°1 53°8	SSW. ESE. 279° 0'080
7	29.662	58°0	50°6	78° 6	65°9 53°9	ESE. W. SW. 121° 0'010*
8	29.709	55°9	49°9	'81 9	64°7 47°5	SW. NW. 68° 0'010
9	29.877	56°9	47°7	'73 6	64°8 52°4	NW. N. 128° 0'000
10	29.978	53°2	48°2	'84 10	55°8 47°9	NE. N. 212° 0'020

* Dew.

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m.:—
Barometer (in inches) corrected .. 29°890 29°725 29°516 29°618 29°714 29°860 29°984
Temperature of Air .. 66°59 67°19 68°8 69°18 66°20 68°07 67°63
Temperature of Evaporation .. 54°10 54°10 53°8 55°10 54°19 53°7 52°63
Direction of Wind .. WSW. ENE. SSW. NWW. SW. N.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 24.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
9 55	10 35	11 10	11 45	10 10	9 35	12 00

BRIGHTON EVERY SUNDAY.—A Cheap First-Class Train from Victoria 10.45 a.m., calling at Clapham Junction and Croydon; from London Bridge 10.35 a.m., calling at Croydon. Day Return Tickets, 10s.

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TICKETS and every information at the Brighton Company's West End General Offices, 28, Regent-circus, Piccadilly, and 3, Grand Hotel-buildings, Trafalgar-square; and at the Victoria and London Bridge Stations. (By order) J. P. KNIGHT, General Manager.

GREAT EASTERN RAILWAY.—SEASIDE.—The SUMMER SERVICE of EAST TRAINS is now running to YARMOUTH, Lowestoft, Walton-on-the-Naze, Wednes (for Clacton-on-Sea), Harwich, Dovercourt, Aldeburgh, Felixstowe, Southwold, Hinstan, and Cromer.

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For full particulars, see small Handbills.

London, September, 1881.

WILLIAM BIRT, General Manager.

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GEORGE C. LEIGHTON, Publisher, 198, Strand, W.C. London.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1881.

The "fierce light that beats around the throne" is reflected upon all the movements of Royalty. But it is stated—and how suggestive is the fact!—that the sailing of the Imperial yacht from Cronstadt to Dantzig was known beforehand to only a handful of the Czar's loyal subjects, and did not, as Prince Bismarck's organ boastfully remarks, "give a rendezvous in the Prussian city to the bandits of all Europe." The meeting of the two Potentates on Friday last, first on board the Emperor William's yacht in Dantzig harbour, and afterwards at a hasty dinner on land, is the theme of endless speculation on the part of our ingenious Continental contemporaries. Though there was secrecy about the interview, no mystery attaches to it. Family relations, and reasons suggested by the Emperor of Germany's nearness to the Russian frontier, would account for it. We may also reasonably accept the explanation of the inspired journals of Berlin and Vienna, that the meeting is to be regarded as "a fresh guarantee of peace," and "an important manifestation in favour of those efforts the aim of which is to insure security and duration to European peace." The Austrian Government have taken pains to indorse these assurances; and as the three Imperial Monarchs can between them dispose of a million or two of armed men, there is some comfort in believing such protestations. But the drawing closer of the ties between Germany and Russia unquestionably tends to weaken the Austro-German alliance, to put a check upon Austrian ambition in the Balkan provinces, and to extinguish any lingering fear that France might contemplate aggressive action on the Rhine frontier by the aid of the great Northern Power. Germany, as Prince Bismarck desires, is now the arbiter between her Imperial neighbours. But each of them has, in a sense, lost the initiative in European affairs; and if, unhappily, the *status quo* should ere long be disturbed, the movement will come from below rather than above—from those volcanic forces which no potentate can repress or control, and which may burst forth from the depths of misery and discontent spite of Imperialist interviews, precautions, and alliances.

The sudden darkness that for a few days overspread the land of Egypt is one of those portents which reveal to us how widely diffused are the combustible elements that bring about political conflagrations. It is not a matter of much consequence in itself that the chief minister of Tewfik Pasha should be dismissed. But the overthrow of Riaz Pasha was brought about by a military *émeute*, in which at the critical moment the Khedive lost his head, and capitulated to his Praetorians, against the strenuous advice of Mr. Colvin, the English Comptroller-General; the French representative being unfortunately absent. At first the rebellious Colonels were satisfied with the dismissal of the obnoxious Ministry, but they afterwards insisted on the granting of a Constitution, and the increase of an army already too large. Cherif Pasha, whom they designated Prime Minister, absolutely refused to take office as the nominee of the military, and it seemed on Tuesday morning that Colonel Ourabi and some five or six thousand soldiers had become "masters of the situation," and the Khedive a mere puppet in their hands; the ringleaders well knowing that, owing to special circumstances, the joint intervention of France and England was impracticable. But the resolute bearing of Cherif Pasha, the threat of Turkish intervention, and the action of the Notables and Ulemas in rallying to the side of the Khedive, convinced the insubordinate Colonels that their position was untenable. On Tuesday afternoon they made what is spoken of as an unreserved submission to Tewfik Pasha; and, at the request of all parties, Cherif Pasha has consented to become Prime Minister and to form a Cabinet. But, as the officers stipulate for the retention of the late Minister of War, whose weakness allowed them to conspire, it may be doubted whether the compromise will last. What is to prevent these mercenaries from making fresh demands, and how could they be disbanded if they refused to obey the Khedive? For the present, however, all is over. The most satisfactory feature of this ominous event is the complete understanding of France and England throughout, and next that it has not been necessary to invite the Sultan's intervention.

Before the Prince of Wales retired to his Highland home to enjoy the pleasures of deer-stalking and kindred relaxations after a season of laborious public and ceremonial engagements, he, with the Princess, tarried a day or two at Liverpool to give prestige to the opening of two new docks (the Langton and Alexandra), which are intended for the use of ocean steamers. They add more

than a hundred acres to the water surface of that great shipping port, and have been constructed by the Mersey Board at a cost of four millions sterling. It is hardly necessary to say that on this occasion the whole population, having a holiday for the day, turned out to give a cordial welcome to their Royal Highnesses, who traversed the principal thoroughfares of Liverpool, and were received with an enthusiasm that testifies to the extent of British loyalty. The distinction of such a visit was well deserved by the enterprising inhabitants of the second city of the Empire, which now possesses not less than forty miles of quay accommodation, and has provided the whole cost out of local resources. We take the lead in the carrying trade of the world, and the docks of Liverpool fitly illustrate the magnitude and extent of our shipping, and the perfection of our ship-building, to which no other nation can approach. The Heir Apparent has, by his presence at the opening of the new docks referred to, stamped with national approval a gigantic series of public works which reflect credit not only on the citizens of though they may receive a measure of support from some Liverpool but on the commercial reputation of all England.

The past week has brought to light two or three encouraging incidents in respect to Ireland. Further evidence of a striking kind has been forthcoming as to the great and favourable impression produced on the tenant-farmers by study of the Land Act. It will be, no doubt, in the power of the Land League, which commenced its conference in Dublin on Thursday, to misrepresent that beneficent act of legislation, and to pass resolutions, satisfactory to its American paymasters, which will pronounce the measure to be unworthy of acceptance. But the result of the Tyrone election has opened the eyes of Irishmen, as well as of other people. Instead of putting in his own nominee, conquering Ulster for the League, and "crushing the Whigs," Mr. Parnell has sustained an ignominious overthrow. The Liberal candidate was returned, though the party was purposely divided with a view to his defeat, and against the 3168 votes recorded in Mr. Dickson's favour, Mr. Rylett, the League candidate, after the strenuous efforts made on his behalf, could only show 907—a decision which obviously implies that the Ulster farmers prefer to give the Land Act a fair trial rather than embark upon a bitter and sterile movement against landlordism. Another phenomenon of the past week is still more adapted to abate that incessant agitation which is the greatest obstacle to Irish progress. On Wednesday a meeting was held in Dublin, under the most influential auspices, to organise an exhibition of Irish produce and manufactures for next year. This proposal has been eagerly taken up by all classes. The nobility, the learned professions, the mercantile interests, and the working men have vied with each other in rallying round this industrial standard. A guarantee fund of many thousands of pounds has already been subscribed, and, curiously enough, the largest contributors (£500 each) are the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland and the Land League—the chief representative of the law of the land, and the authority that defies it! Mr. Parnell has shown great adroitness in clinging to the skirts of a movement he can neither control nor repress, and which threatens to extinguish his occupation as an agitator and undermine his popularity as a leader.

On this side the Channel the "fair trade," or reciprocity movement, has been launched at a conference in London, which has taken several days to deliberate on the best means of restoring Protection in this country in the most palatable and disguised form. At a time when some branches of our industry, especially farming, are so much depressed, proposals of this kind are sure to meet with a certain measure of support; but there are not many people having a reputation to lose who can be got to countenance such reactionary suggestions, the keystone of which *must* be a duty on corn. Both Lord Derby and Mr. Bright have been seasonably demonstrating the folly of trying to "revive the mummy." At the recent meeting at Southport the distinguished peer, in his quiet but convincing fashion, showed in detail the enormous increase of our population, of imports and exports, of incomes and savings, of the consumption of tea and coffee, and of the decrease of pauperism, as evidence that, on the whole, the nation is not "in a bad way." The illustrious commoner drives the nail further home when he says in a published letter:—"It is not foreign tariffs, it is not commercial treaties, it is not what has been done by foreign Governments which is now or has recently been doing us harm; it is the diminution in the wealth of the country, owing to the reduction in the produce of the soil, and this only, which is the cause of the depression which has prevailed for the last four or five years. The best authorities calculate that during the harvests of the last three years a sum of probably not less than £200,000,000 sterling has been lost to the country as compared with the result if we had the blessings of congenial summers and of average harvests." The right hon. gentleman asks working men to accept this statement as true, and the response has speedily come from the Trades-Union Congress, which most heartily endorsed the remark of their chairman on Monday that they were "not willing to tolerate any reversion to the old nonsense of Protection." It thus appears that the "fair traders" have a very uphill battle to fight.

ECHOES FROM A DISTANCE.

I have been doing absolutely nothing—I mean nothing of a profitable nature, or calculated to appease the buttermen or mollify the wrath of the greengrocer—for the last seventeen days; and one of the consequences of my commercial idleness has been that I read the newspapers from morning till night. “*Une lettre et six journaux*”—“*une lettre et huit journaux*,” the waiter gravely announces when he brings me my coffee in the morning; and, really the continuity of newspapers seems to threaten to stretch to the crack of doom. I will not, for fear of exciting invidious comment, enumerate all the London papers which come to hand; but I may hint that I read the *New York Herald* every day, and *Frank Leslie's Illustrated* once a week. The *Salon de Lecture* at the *Hôtel de Flandre* is pretty well supplied with English and Foreign journals; but on the opposite side of the Place Royale, under the lee of the *Hôtel de l'Europe*, at the corner of the Montagne de la Cour, there is a plump little Walloon woman, who, when she is not selling newspapers and pocketing the sous in payment thereof, is continually knitting stockings. As she sells and as she knits, she laughs. I have rarely met with so hilarious a little woman; although what on earth she can find to laugh at so consumedly, puzzles me. This is a Vale of Tears. You know it is.

This merry little Walloon supplies me every morning with a most varied assortment of intellectual (?) food. Let me see. This morning my budget consisted of the *Indépendance Belge*, the *Journal de Bruxelles*, the *Nord*, the *Paris Figaro*, the *Voltaire*, the *Gaulois*, the *Événement*, the *Triboulet*, the *Petit Journal pour l'Île*, and the *Intransigeant*. A sufficient pabulum? Contents in general, Monsieur Léon Gambetta. M. Gambetta on Norman horses, M. Gambetta on treaties of commerce, M. Gambetta and the “*esclaves ivres*” of Charonne, M. Gambetta and M. Tony Révillon, M. Gambetta likened to “a poisoned rat” by M. Henri Rochefort. Always M. Léon Gambetta! *Toujours perdrix!* The lively M. Albert Wolff in the *Figaro* frankly confesses that the present aggravated form which “Gambettamania” is taking is driving him (M. Wolff) clean out of his mind.

Stay; there is the military revolution at Cairo. Politics are not in my line; so I will let the rebellious Beys alone, just hinting parenthetically that there is a curious unanimity of opinion among the advanced Republican papers as to the Revolution in question having been “inspired” by “Perfidious Albion.” Are we really so perfidious as our Continental neighbours and Miss Anna Parnell would strive to make us out to be? “England,” I read in one organ of opinion, *plane comme un vautour sur les côtes de l'Afrique*. It would puzzle, I should say, even Mr. Linley Sambourne to draw a fancy portrait of Lord Granville as a vulture—or rather as forty vultures—looking down from the summit of the Great Pyramid on the much-coveted Egypt.

Stay; here is something which concerns me more nearly. So far as I can gather from my journalistic budget there would surely seem to be a general and indignant awakening of public opinion in France against the dull, leaden, unintelligent tyranny which for so long a period has been exercised over society in France by the directorial boards of the great railway companies. The horrible accident at Charenton has, of course, been the immediate cause of this outburst of popular wrath; but it is not alone the shortcomings of the Paris, Lyons, and Mediterranean Company which are at present exciting the publication of choleric letters and scathing leading articles. The management of nearly all the other railway lines is being successively overhauled. The French railway passenger, ordinarily so apathetically meek, mild, and uncomplaining, appears to be, at last, thoroughly roused and determined to assert his rights. *Bos locutus est.*

The French are a nation of smokers (and very nasty cigars they smoke); yet it is scarcely conceivable that, on the great trunk lines, there have never been any carriages specially set apart for smokers. In Germany you are plainly directed to the compartments, *für rauchen* and “*für nicht rauchen*.” In Italy whenever the train draws up at a station you hear the guard stridently proclaiming which are the carriages *per fumare* and which *per non fumare*; it is only in France that the smoker is constrained to puff at his weed in a virtually surreptitious manner. This smoking is, at best, only winked at by the authorities; and a single ill-conditioned non-smoking passenger may, if he chooses, put the whole of his fellow-travellers' pipes or cigars out. So have I known a solitary anti-tobacconist keep an entire carriage full of voyagers smokeless all the way from Marseilles to Paris.

The secret of this stupid system, or rather want of system, is that the dominant spirit, the presiding genius of French railway administration, is Monsieur Joseph Prudhomme. It is scarcely necessary to hint that the French *bourgeoisie* and upper middle-classes are, notwithstanding all the rant and gabble about “Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity,” the most bigoted Conservatives in the world; and even the extremest democrat, as soon as ever he is placed in a position of some authority over his citizens, will proceed to bully and coerce his *administrés* with an amount of energy that would have delighted Dionysius of Syracuse. Now, Monsieur Joseph Prudhomme abhors smoking (although he snuffs terribly) quite as vehemently as he abhors beards and moustaches, universal suffrage, freedom of the press (the press representing his own peculiar “stripe” in politics excepted), civil marriages, treaties of commerce, and the plays of M. Alexandre Dumas. All these things are an abomination to him; and whenever he has the power he “puts them down.” M. Joseph Prudhomme is to be found, in the spirit and in the flesh, to a considerable extent, in England; but, when he happens to be a railway director, sensible chairmen and deputy-chairmen and experienced secretaries and traffic-managers take care that he shall not become a nuisance to the community at large.

Mem.: One of the great French railway companies has recently issued an order that all season-ticket holders are henceforth and for the future to furnish photographs of themselves to the authorities. Imagine such a demand being made in England!

I have fallen into dire trouble with, perhaps, the most terrible Dutchman that was ever “on the rampage” since the days of Mynheer Van Dunk. Here is his formidable—his fearfully formidable—epistle:

Amsterdam, Sept. 5, 1881.

Mr. G. A. S., Underwriter of
“Echoes from a Distance.”
Office: Ill, London News, 198, Strand,
London.

SIR,—Your “Echoes” in the Ill. London News of Sept. 3rd are mentioning of dutch cheese, dutch clock, dutch doll, dutch butter, and last not least of the dutch courage. I believe you mean to say in regard of the dutch courage, you are imploring of Heaven, you and your countrymen to be preserved of acquainting yourselves in future with the same, by which in the late Transvaal war, the poor English army was suffering such deplorable results. It is reasonable, that in that sense you recollect yourself to “the dutch courage;” nobody in Holland mind to take ill an expression revealed both by national misfortune and shame.—In full admiration of your first-class humour, I remain, eminent Mr. G. A. S., yours truly,

A Native of the country, where people do not land, but come on board, and where “the fish appears at table, not as a dish but as a guest.”

Ingenious indeed! British spirit! is it??

Now, what am I to say to this horror-striking Hollander? Will he allow me to point out to him that “Dutch Courage” is a very old name for schnapps or schiedam? Will it allay his ire that not I, but one Samuel Butler, author of “*Hudibras*,” wrote that in Holland the natives did not “land” but “came on board;” and that fish appeared at Dutch dinner-tables, “not as a dish but as a guest”? There, there, Mynheer Van Dunk, I meant no harm. I had not the slightest intention to disparage the Dam at Amsterdam, or to speak disrespectfully of the rolling Zuyder Zee. I have been down among the Dutchmen in my time, and like the country and the people very much. Rest, perturbed Vanderdecken—rest!

Reading the other day a very interesting article in the *Times* on the construction of fire-proof safes, I came upon the following passage, which, for the moment, I confess, slightly perplexed me:—“They are made for Russia of a special strength to resist the fierce heat of the burning pitch pine, of which Russian houses are to a great extent built.” Dear me. Is that the case? I should not like (unless I were a Fire King in a full suit of asbestos) to live in a house built of “burning pitch pine.” It strikes me also, after some lengthened experience of things Russian, that, although the Muscovite peasantry live, to a considerable extent, in log cabins, the classes who usually require fireproof safes generally inhabit houses built of stone or of brick. A further statement in this interesting article as to iron safes being floated ashore on a “vat” at Mozambique is evidently a misprint for “raft.” I am abroad, and should be sensitively considerate concerning printers’ errors. “Photographers oughtn’t to throw bricks,” was the professional paraphrase of the proverb about those who live in glass houses.

Fire-and-burglar-proof safes and I are very old acquaintances. It must be going on for twenty years since, in these very “Echoes of the Week,” I once incidentally remarked that, as the final cause of bread was to be eaten, and of an “impregnable” fortress to be captured, the final cause of a burglar-proof safe was to be opened by a burglar. This observation (a purely speculative one) brought me a long letter from a very eminent English safe manufacturer, who indignantly protested that his safes, at least, were proof against the boldest and skilfullest burglar that ever lived. Within a fortnight of the receipt of this epistle one of the eminent manufacturer’s safes was broken open by that desperate gang of burglars whom you may remember as associated with the names of “Scotty” and the “Velvet Lad.”

Mem.: The manufacture of iron safes has no doubt been vastly improved since the period to which I allude; still, it is notable that the same number of the *Times* in which I read the “safe” article contains an account of the looting by a gang of “road agents,” or highway robbers, of a train on the Chicago and Alton Railway, near Kansas City, Missouri. The first act of the thieves was to burst open the express safe, from which they stole six hundred dollars. They then went coolly through the train, and robbed the passengers *seriatim* of their money, watches, and valuables. I remember, in 1874-5, being in a train which was similarly “looted” between Barcelona and Zaragoza in Spain. The depredators, however, were not brigands, but Carlist *guerrilleros*. The officer and gentleman in command (and in rags) asked me who my King was. I replied that my King was her most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria, whom Heaven Preserve; and I offered him a cigar and made him a very low bow. He took the weed, returned my salutation, and did not rob me. The *Guardias Civiles* caught him next day with sixteen of his following, and, having previously shot them, hanged them all up to the telegraph posts. A merry time!

I could tell you a great deal more about iron safes—notably of the memorable “Battle of the Safes,” between Samuel Chatwood, of England, and Silas Herring, of New York, which, in sporting parlance, “came off” in the latter days of the Paris Exhibition of 1867. It was a drawn battle—or, rather, both sides claimed the victory; and into the details of the controversy I may not, for fear of boring you, enter. But the irony of Fate is unquestionable; and I seem destined to have something to do with fire-proof safes unto the end of the chapter. Shortly before I left England a very dearly valued friend made me a present of a large fire-proof safe, which stands, black, shining, and towering, in a corner of a back room at home, arrogantly domineering over the surrounding bookcases, as though silently proclaim-

ing that Knowledge is not altogether Power. The only drawback to my gratification in receiving this metallic monster was uncertainty as to what I should put into the safe, now that I had got one. The most valuable among my earthly possessions is, I take it, my little white Pomeranian dog, Bismarck; but the poor fluffy creature might have objected to incarceration in these wrought-iron *tenebres*; after much pondering, I made the safe the custodian of a lock of hair and an odd kid glove.

I notice that Mr. Beresford Hope’s interesting and ingeniously constructed novel, “*Strictly Tied Up*,” has reached its Third Edition. Apart, however, from its literary merits, the work attracts earnest and sympathetic attention, owing to the brief but most pathetic preface with which the author ushers in the re-issue of his book. “*Strictly Tied Up*” is dedicated to “*The Dear Light and Guide of the Author’s Life*.” A black border now surrounds the dedication; and Lady Mildred Hope is dead. “*The most powerful words in the English language*,” writes the bereaved husband of a most accomplished and estimable lady, “are wholly inadequate to express the absolute truth of the declaration made.” “*Had the blow fallen on me a little sooner*,” continued Mr. Beresford-Hope, “I should never have had the courage or the spirits to have completed this story, which I contrived to write, publish, and dedicate quite unknown to her, and anonymously, and then to place in her hands with the full confession of my plot of love.” Seldom has there been paid a more touching tribute of marital love than in the words, “*The girl of nineteen began to reckon her working days in 1842, and the tale of them rolled up till the summons to leave off reached her at Nice in March, 1881*. This was a long spell for a woman fearless and irrepressible for truth and duty, but of a peculiarly sensitive and affectionate disposition, and the mother of many children.” All will sincerely wish that Time will be good to Mr. Beresford-Hope.

I read in the *Saturday Review*, in an essay upon breakfasts, these odd remarks:—

It would seem hardly fitting to quit this subject without some reference to a particular form of breakfast which, although now happily gone out of fashion, will be remembered by many still living, and which, indeed, appears to have been much in vogue among an otherwise intelligent and sensible class of men up to within the last thirty or forty years. We refer to those matutinal gatherings of which we read in biographies and memoirs, convoked at the house of some leading luminary in the literary or political world, which, commencing at the normal breakfast-hour, were prolonged far into the day. We are usually given to understand that on these occasions the flow of wit and anecdote was brilliant and unceasing, though it must have been rather trying to be expected to be brilliant or amusing so early in the morning. Anything more hopelessly uncomfortable or more entirely opposed to all accepted theories as to what is conducive to health and digestion it would be difficult to imagine.

Is this “writ ironical,” I may ask; or has the dear old *Saturday* definitely retired to “*Red Cotton Nightcap Country*,” or installed itself, *pour de bon*, in that Cave at Ephesus erst snored in by the Seven Sleepers. The famous breakfast-givers of the last generation, Lord Alvanley, Lord Lansdowne, “Sam” Rogers, *e tutti quanti*, are, assuredly, as dead as Queen Anne; but has “the feast of reason and the flow of soul,” in conjunction with the aromatic fumes of mocha and souchong, entirely vanished from “upper-crust” London life? Are there no more intellectual muffin-fights? no more wit-combats over *omelette au jambon* and Sally Lunns?

I don’t go into Society myself; but my friend Tom Grinsby does. He tells me of wonderful breakfasts at which he was present in the course of last season, at the houses of “some leading luminary in the literary or political world.” Grinsby tells me that he has met a distinguished theologian by the name of J. L. Toole at one of the Bishop of Lambwool’s breakfasts; and that he once had the pleasure of hearing Mr. Henry Irving deliver an exhaustive opinion on the merits of the Irish Land Act over ham and eggs and Dundee marmalade at my Lord Carabas’. And, abandoning the domain of phantasy for that of fact, are there not among extant “institutions” in “Society” certain delightful Saturday breakfasts in a suite of apartments on a ground floor in the Albany:—the host a well-known M.P. with a baronial title; the guests peers, politicians, diplomats, and men of letters of every shade of opinion, who somehow contrive to be “brilliant and amusing so early in the morning,” and who subsequently indulge in cigars and cigarettes and go about their business with a “light heart”? Mind, it is Grinsby who is my informant.

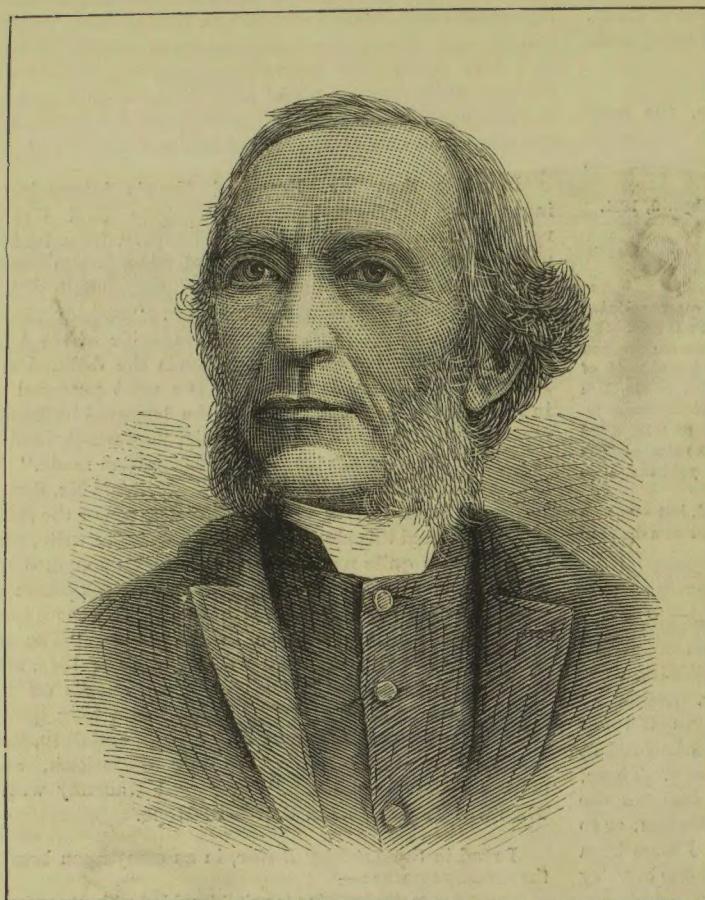
I could mention other London breakfast-tables presided over by even grander luminaries in the literary or political world; but this is a discreet page; and I should be loth to get Grinsby into trouble. There is no harm, however, in hinting at a breakfast which was until recently very fashionable indeed in an artistic and intellectual sense. Was the writer in the *Saturday* never so fortunate as to be invited to one of Mr. James Whistler’s characteristic Sunday morning symposia at the White House, Chelsea? I am given to understand (on Grinsby’s authority) that the Whistlerian entertainments were “too utterly too refined. Electro-biology and buckwheat casseroles, aesthetics and scrambled eggs, geology and green corn, casuistry and canvas-back ducks, music and maple syrup: these were among the morning delights of the White House. But the implacable Fates, jealous of the Whistlerian vogue

Hired a gang of ruffins
To intercept the muffins,

and there were no more Sunday breakfasts on the Tamesian shore.

A portentous announcement is that which informs the book-hunting public that at the beginning of December next there will be sold by Messrs. Puttick and Simpson the famous Sunderland library of twenty thousand volumes, collected by Charles, third Earl of Sunderland, which was afterwards transferred to the second Duke of Marlborough; and, until now, has been preserved in the grand saloon at Blenheim Palace. The soul of Mr. Bernard Quaritch must be already in arms and eager for the fray; and he has probably ordered several hogsheads of sovereigns and pillow-cases full of bank-notes in view of the purchases which he intends to make, either on his own account or for the patrons who commission him to buy for them.

Truly it brings water—and bitter water—to the mouth of the collector who is poor to read that among the treasures of the Sunderland-Blenheim Library are a *Vulgate* of *Fust* and *Scheffer* of 1462, printed on vellum; the *Vinegar Bible*, on vellum; rare bibles, of dates varying from 1520 to 1544; one hundred editions of *Dante*; the famous *Edictio Princeps of Boccaccio's Decamerone*, printed by *Valdarfer* in 1471; Captain John Smith’s “*Virginia*,” early editions of *Chaucer*, and many rare and precious Spanish and Portuguese chronicles. I find no mention of any early editions of *Shakespeare*. G. A. S.



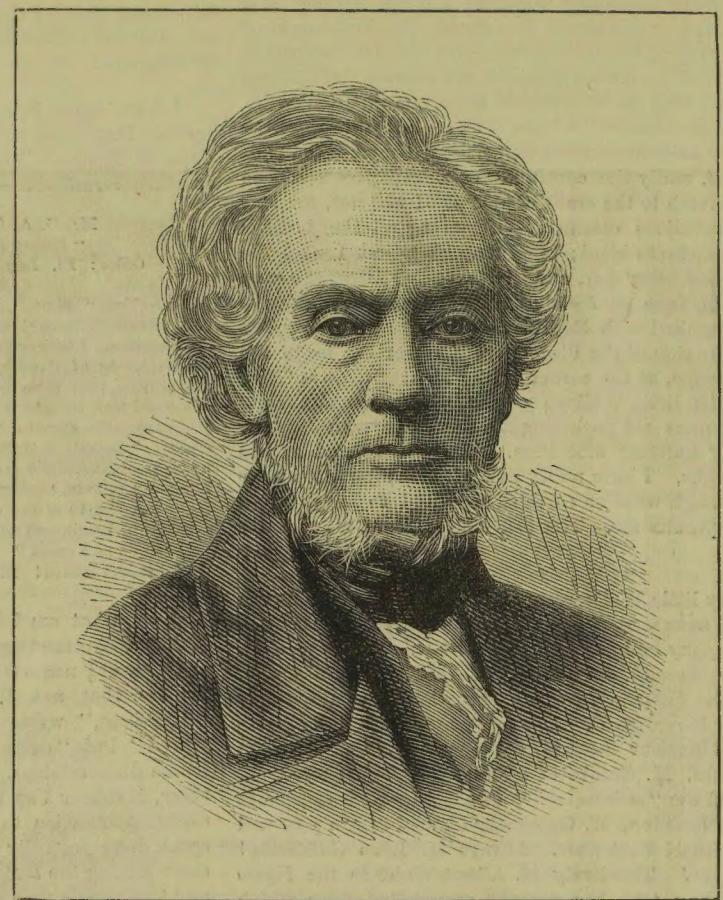
THE VERY REV. G. G. BRADLEY, NEW DEAN OF WESTMINSTER.

THE NEW DEAN OF WESTMINSTER.

The successor of the late Dean Stanley at Westminster is one of the three personal friends, the others being Professor Jowett, Master of Balliol, and Dr. C. J. Vaughan, Dean of Llandaff and Master of the Temple, who are nominated in Dean Stanley's will to act as consulting referees with regard to the publication of his literary remains and correspondence. The Rev. George Granville Bradley, Master of University College, Oxford, and Canon of Worcester, who has been appointed to the Deanery of Westminster by the Queen, is a son of the late Rev. Charles Bradley, Vicar of Glasbury, Brecknockshire, and Incumbent of St. James's, Clapham. He was born in 1822, and was educated at Rugby, under Dr. Arnold. He afterwards entered University College, Oxford, where he took his Bachelor's degree as a first-class in *Literis Humanioribus*; he proceeded M.A. in due course, and was for some time a Fellow of his College. He had conferred upon him the degree

of LL.D. of the University of St. Andrew's in 1873. He was ordained deacon in 1858 by Dr. Tait, Bishop of London, and priest in the same year by Dr. Hamilton, Bishop of Salisbury. Previous to his ordination he had held for about twelve years an assistant mastership in Rugby School. Mr. Bradley was head master of Marlborough College from 1858 down to 1870, when he was appointed Master of University College, Oxford. He was appointed Examining Chaplain to the Archbishop of Canterbury in 1874, was Select Preacher at Oxford University in 1874-5, and Honorary Chaplain to the Queen from 1874 to 1876, when he was appointed Chaplain in Ordinary to her Majesty. About six months ago, he was made a Canon of Worcester Cathedral. Mr. Bradley married, in 1849, Marian Jane, fifth daughter of the Rev. Benjamin Philpot, formerly Rector of Great Cressingham, Norfolk, by whom he has a family.

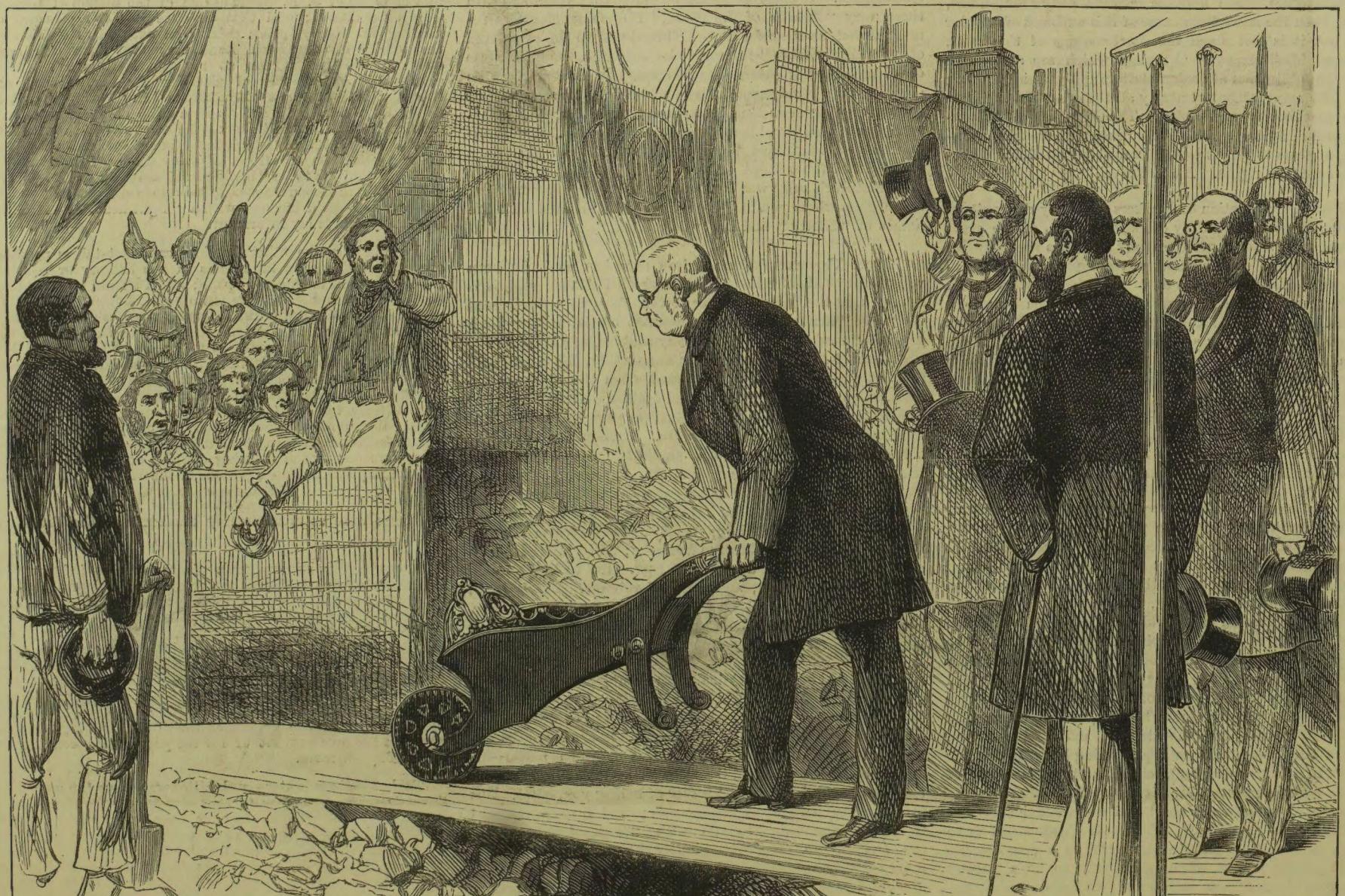
The Portrait is from a photograph by Mr. J. S. Green, of Worcester.



THE LATE DR. A. BILLING, F.R.S.

THE LATE DR. BILLING, F.R.S.

The death of this esteemed physician and man of science, at the venerable age of ninety, was announced some days ago. Dr. Archibald Billing, a native of Ireland, was born in 1791, and was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, and at Oxford. He was admitted a member of the Royal College of Physicians, London, and elected a Fellow in 1818, passing through the offices of Censor and member of Council. He was for some years physician to the London Hospital, Whitechapel, having been from 1817 to 1836 Professor of the Medical School there. While engaged at the London Hospital, he instituted the series of clinical lectures which have since become an established feature at the medical school at that institution, but resigned his appointment at the close of 1836, upon the establishment of the University of London. He was then invited to become a Fellow and appointed a member of the senate and examiner for degrees in medicine, an office



THE LORD MAYOR OF LONDON COMMENCING WORKS FOR EXTENSION OF INNER CIRCLE RAILWAY.—SEE PAGE 274.



SALOON OF THE STEAM-SHIP QUETTA.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

which he worthily filled for many years. Dr. Billing was a large contributor to the medical Press, and author of "First Principles of Medicine." He was a member of a large number of learned societies, both in this country and on the Continent; was a Fellow of the Royal Society, one of the original members of the Microscopical Society, a Fellow of the Geological Society, and corresponding member of the medical societies of Dresden, Florence, Brussels, and New York. He was sometime President of the Hunterian Society, and Vice-President of the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Societies.

The Portrait is from a photograph by M. Claudet, of Regent-street.

THE ROYAL VISIT TO LIVERPOOL.

A description of the new North Docks, at Bootle, constructed by the Mersey Harbour and Dock Board of Liverpool, was given in our last publication. The visit of their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales to Liverpool, on Thursday of last week, for the ceremonial opening of these docks, was attended with great festivity. The Prince and Princess of Wales came from Croxteth Hall, the seat of the Earl and Countess of Sefton, with their three young daughters, who had been guests of the Earl and Countess of Derby at Knowsley. The Earls of Derby, Sefton, and Lathom, and the Marquis of Hartington, accompanied their Royal Highnesses in the other carriages. At Newsham Park, near the boundary of the City of Liverpool, they were met by the Mayor, Alderman W. B. Forwood, in an open carriage, wearing his gold chain and badge, accompanied by Lord Sandon, M.P., the Town Clerk, and other gentlemen. At this place a triumphal arch had been erected, with three openings, and decorated with Prince of Wales's feathers, trophies of flags, and other devices. An illuminated panel in the centre of the arch bore the inscription "God Bless the Prince of Wales," and on the reverse "God Bless the Princess of Wales." The effect of the arch, with festoons of evergreens and flowers depending from tall masts, was very beautiful. Before the arrival of the Royal party, a large crowd had gathered from all quarters. The children of the Seamen's Orphanage were standing on the railway embankment. Here was planted a banner, bearing the inscription "H.M.S. Bacchante: God Bless our Sailor Princes." About ten o'clock a squadron of the 18th Hussars arrived to act as an escort to the Royal party. The Prince and Princess, on their arrival, were greeted with loud cheers, the band of the Orphanage striking up "God Bless the Prince of Wales." The Mayor and Mayoress exchanged greetings with the Royal party, and welcomed them to the city, the Mayoress presenting the Princess of Wales with a magnificent bouquet. Both the Prince and Princess looked well. Amidst the strains of the National Anthem and cheers of the throng, the Royal party drove off to the landing-stage. Dense masses of people lined the whole route. The decorations were elaborate and artistic, doing honour to the occasion. As the procession passed the Pro-Cathedral a peal was rung. The scene on the river was very picturesque. The numerous vessels, including her Majesty's ships Defence and Agincourt, were decorated with gay-coloured flags. The Royal party were received at the landing-stage by Mr. T. D. Hornby, chairman of the Dock Board, and conducted to the steamer Claughton, which had been fitted up for the occasion. A detachment of the Royal Naval Volunteers formed a guard of honour. As the Claughton steamed northwards, the Defence manned yards, and fired a Royal salute, the crowds, which lined the pier-heads and dock-walls for miles, cheering vociferously. A flotilla of crowded steamers followed the Claughton at a respectful distance. The sun at this time shone with great brilliancy, completing what was the most striking scene of the day.

Arrived at the North Docks, the Royal party landed amid a Royal salute from her Majesty's ship Agincourt. The Prince opened the Langton Dock by moving a lever, when the ponderous gates, acted upon by hydraulic power, opened slowly and almost noiselessly. The performance of this act by his Royal Highness is shown in our first Illustration. The handle was removed from the lever, and found to be a handsome hunting-knife, which was placed in its scabbard and presented to the Prince as a souvenir of the occasion. The party went back again to the Claughton, which steamed into the Alexandra Dock. Arrived in the centre the Princess, to whom was handed a richly-jewelled penknife, severed a silken cord, and a bottle of champagne being broken over the bows of the Claughton the ceremony was concluded, a salvo from the war-ships announcing the fact. The penknife was then screwed into the handle of a parasol, of which it formed part, and was presented to her Royal Highness. Several large steamers, pilot-boats, and a sailing-ship were moored round the dock, their decks being crowded with spectators. The grand stand, and every point from which a view of the ceremony could be obtained, were similarly occupied. Our second Illustration shows the Princess using the penknife to cut the cord, by which act she broke the bottle of wine, and therewith "christened" the Dock in her own name, "Alexandra."

The luncheon was held in one of the sheds. Between two and three thousand guests sat down. Mr. Hornby, who presided, gave the toasts of "The Queen" and "The Prince and Princess of Wales," which were heartily applauded by the company. His Royal Highness, in reply, made a graceful and timely allusion to the progress of the port since the memorable day in 1846 when his lamented father opened the Albert Dock. The speech, which was spoken with much feeling, was warmly applauded. The proceedings over, the journey back to the Townhall was commenced. The first stage lay through the suburban borough of Bootle, within which the new docks are situated. The Mayor of this borough piloted the way, leaving the procession when it reached the municipal boundary. The Irish quarter of Liverpool was passed through, and here the cheering was as hearty as in any other part of the town. At the North Haymarket 20,000 children were massed on either side of the vast square. The Royal equipage, driving into the midst of the assemblage, stopped a few moments while they poured forth the strains of "God Bless the Prince of Wales." At St. George's Hall a similar concourse of children filled the open space. The procession then passed on to the Townhall. Here, in the handsome suite of rooms comprising the Mayor's official residence, a brilliant assemblage had been invited to witness the presentation of the corporate address to the Royal visitors. This was read by the Recorder of the city, Mr. J. B. Aspinall, Q.C. It tendered the grateful thanks of Mayor, aldermen, and burgesses of the city to their Royal Highnesses for this their second visit to Liverpool, on an occasion of such great interest. The address concluded with the prayer that the blessing which their Royal Highnesses had enjoyed since their last visit to Liverpool might long be continued to them and to their children.

The Prince of Wales, in reply, thanked the Corporation, and expressed his readiness, and that of her Royal Highness, to take part in any undertaking for works of public utility. They had been deeply interested in the proceedings of the day,

and heartily congratulated the people of Liverpool on the wonderful development of the trade of the city and port since their last visit.

While these proceedings were going on in the Townhall the streets outside resounded with the tramp of armed men and the music of military bands. Over 5000 volunteers were marshalling to march past before their Royal Highnesses. Upon the appearance of the Royal party on the balcony the troops defiled before them to the strains of the various bands, the march-past occupying half an hour. Castle-street, immediately in front of the Townhall, presented a magnificent vista. A triumphal arch filled one end of the thoroughfare, and on either side were tall Venetian masts with festoons of flags stretching from side to side, while the street windows and even the house-tops were densely crowded. The Royal party again met with an enthusiastic reception on their departure for Croxteth. They left at midnight by special train for Scotland.

THE INNER CIRCLE RAILWAY.

On Monday week, as mentioned in our last, an important step was taken towards the completion of the Inner Circle Railway of London, by the formal commencement of the works of the underground extension line between High-street, Aldgate, and Trinity-square, near the Tower. The ceremony of turning the first earth was performed by the Lord Mayor, on the invitation of the chairman (Sir Edward Watkin, Bart., M.P.) and the directors of the Metropolitan Railway Company. At present, the Inner Circle scheme is only carried as far as the Mansion House Station of the Metropolitan District Railway, on the one hand, and the Aldgate Station of the Metropolitan Railway, on the other. The work now initiated will continue the railway system of the last-mentioned line as far as Tower-hill, leaving then only the gap between that spot and the Mansion House to be cleared and tunnelled, so as entirely to complete the circuit of communication between all parts of the metropolis, and with all the railways reaching London from the entire kingdom. The section of railway construction now begun will, it is hoped, be perfected within six months. Assuming a speedy and final settlement between the joint committee of the Metropolitan and District Railway Companies and the City Commissioners of Sewers and the Metropolitan Board of Works as to the pecuniary terms for the construction of a wide new street between the Monument and Tower-hill simultaneously with the underground railway, the whole scheme may be at length completed in eighteen months from this time.

The Metropolitan Railway extension line above referred to will commence at Aldgate Station and go thence underground from High-street, Aldgate, into the Minories at Church-street, down the Minories to John-street, then, turning slightly to the right, under the viaduct of the Great Eastern Railway, through the centre of the Crescent in the Minories, and thence under Trinity-square to Seething-lane, where it will terminate. The final work will include an underground line under Tower-street, Eastcheap, King William-street, and Cannon-street to the Mansion House, completing the circle. In order to carry out this last scheme all the houses on the south side of Eastcheap will be removed, so as to gain a width of 60 feet for the new street of avenue from the Monument to the Tower. The houses north of Great and Little Tower streets will also be pulled down for the purposes of this important thoroughfare, which, when finished, will open a direct line of carriage traffic from Westminster-bridge to the Tower. Both the railway and the street improvements are to be undertaken by the railway companies, the public bodies contributing the fixed sums already stipulated in sectional payments from time to time as the works progress.

The ceremony of Monday week took place in Chequer-house Yard, Aldgate, opposite the Aldgate Metropolitan Railway Station. The Lord Mayor was here received by Sir Edward Watkin, M.P., the chairman, and Lord Brabourne, Mr. Whitworth, M.P., Mr. Andrew Cassels, directors; Mr. Eyles, the secretary, and Mr. Tomlinson, engineer of the company. There were also present Alderman Sir Robert Carden, M.P., Major-General Hutchinson, of the Board of Trade, Mr. Alderman Ellis, Mr. Alderman Hadley, Mr. Sheriff Waterlow, Mr. Alexander Beattie, Mr. Under-Sheriff Hanbury, Mr. J. Nasmyth, F.R.S., Mr. Myles Fenton, Captain Pelly, R.N., Mr. P. A. Walker, contractor for the line, Mr. Deputy Lowman Taylor, Mr. Deputy Fry, Mr. Deputy M'George, Mr. J. T. Bedford, Mr. Beard, and other members of the Corporation and of the Metropolitan Board of Works.

Sir Edward Watkin, as Chairman of the Metropolitan Railway Company, addressed the Lord Mayor, explaining the benefits which this work must confer upon the population of London. The Lord Mayor then took the handsome silver spade presented to him by Mr. Walker, the contractor of the line, and, having partially filled the ornamental wheel-barrow with earth from the excavation, rolled the barrow along a plank prepared for the occasion, and shot out its contents. The guests and workmen gave a round of hearty cheers, and the Lord Mayor spoke in answer to Sir Edward Watkin, with whom he quite agreed in perceiving the advantages which the working classes derived from the cheap and speedy communication furnished by the underground railway between their homes and their workshops. In connection with this movement the citizens were looking anxiously forward to what would be to them a source of essential service and convenience—he meant the new street between the Monument and Tower-hill, forming a direct line of communication between the east and west of London. He was sure that a street of that kind was very much required, and he trusted that before long they would see both the railway and the street finished. With a few remarks from Lord Brabourne and Mr. Alexander Beattie, the ceremony in Aldgate concluded, and the Lord Mayor and the other guests then proceeded to the Cannon-street Hotel, where they were entertained at luncheon by Sir Edward Watkin and the directors of the Metropolitan Railway.

THE STEAM-SHIP QUETTA.

Our Illustration shows the interior of the saloon occupied by first-class passengers in this fine new steam-ship, which is advertised by Messrs. Gellatly, Hankey, Sewell, and Co. to leave the Victoria Docks, London, on Oct. 4 for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta, by way of the Suez Canal. The Quetta was recently constructed by Messrs. Denny and Brothers, Dumbarton, and has just returned from her first voyage to Calcutta. This is another powerful vessel added to the already large fleet of the British India Association, closely allied to the better-known British India Steam Navigation Company, which has done much to open up the trade of the East. The Queensland Government, in providing a direct steam route to their north-eastern colony of Australia, are to be congratulated on securing the services of this well-organised association, which, with the parent company, possesses a splendid fleet of seventy-six steamers, aggregating over 142,400 tons, all entirely engaged in the Eastern trade. The Quetta, as a type of the modern high-classed passenger and

cargo ship, is well worthy of inspection by those interested in the progress of our mercantile marine. In length she is 380 ft.; breadth, 40 ft.; and depth, 30 ft.; and possesses powerful engines, capable of maintaining a speed of 14½ knots an hour. Accommodation of a very superior character is provided for eighty first-class and thirty-five second-class passengers, comprising a handsome saloon and state-rooms, boudoir for ladies, and smoking-room for gentlemen, ice-house, bath-rooms, punkahs, and every requisite for a tropical voyage. A novelty for the first time introduced in ocean steamers is that hydraulic power is provided for hoisting cargo, working the windlass, and steering purposes. This vessel and her consorts on the line to India, Java, and Queensland traverse the most attractive route in the world; which should tempt tourists and over-wrought business men, besides ordinary passengers and emigrants. The company's services from London embrace direct and regular communication, via Mediterranean ports and Suez Canal, with Aden, Kurrachee, for Scinde and Punjaub, Persian Gulf ports, Ceylon, Madras, Calcutta, Java, Brisbane, and the principal ports of Queensland. Queensland will now have direct communication with Java, Ceylon, and England, and by branch services with China, India, and the East throughout. The company has also arrangements by which colonial products can be sent to the principal ports of Europe and America. The Quetta is commanded by Captain Templeton, one of the company's senior officers. It is confidently anticipated that she will soon become as great a favourite with passengers and shippers as the other ships of this well-known line.

PARISIAN SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Paris, Tuesday, Sept. 13.

Rain! Rain! Every day for the past three weeks shower has followed shower in quick succession. Paris seems chilly and gloomy; the loungers on the boulevards find it difficult to be gay and nonchalant under a dripping umbrella. And the women! What sight is more melancholy than that of draggled skirts and mud-splashed boots? With such weather what will become of the visitors to the country houses; of that *via de château* which is one of the pleasantest features of French life? And the shooting parties, and the vintage parties, and the vintage itself? The rain threatens to neutralise all the beneficial effects of the comet's rays. Curiously enough, while the northern, eastern, and western parts of France have been deluged with rain, the south remains parched. And, as regards the vintage, excessive drought and excessive rain are equally unfavourable. The Gironde appears to have a good crop; Burgundy counts only on half a crop; the Charente have no better prospect, and the extreme south alone looks forward to an excellent and abundant vintage. The specialist journals anticipate a yield of 35 to 40 millions of hectolitres. The average yield of the French vineyards is 49 millions of hectolitres. The deficit of ten millions will be made up by wine made from raisins and pseudo-wines made from glucose, rotten apples, pears, and other refuse vegetable matter. The increasing manufacture of these adulterated and artificial wines requires an Act of Parliament obliging the venders to declare the real nature of what they sell. Raisin wine is neither unhealthy nor disagreeable to the taste. The swindle consists in the fact that the public is obliged to pay the same price for the imitation as for the real article.

Politics are calm. The Conservatives are quarrelling a little amongst themselves as to the reasons why they were beaten so ignominiously at the last elections. They profess that by united and vigorous action they might have saved the situation. Of course, the simple reason why they were defeated is that they have become an insignificant minority in the country. M. Jules Ferry has been making a speech at Saint-Dié, not as Prime Minister, but as a simple deputy. M. Ferry clearly and officially announced his intention of resigning as soon as the new Chamber meets—that is to say, about Nov. 1. Lists of the future Gambetta Ministry are being circulated, but they are necessarily premature. The irrepressible Gambetta is now reposing his weary glottis at his country house at Ville d'Avray.

The weather did not prevent good patriots from trooping down to the little town of Palaiseau last Sunday, to do honour to the memory of the boy-hero, Joseph Bara, who was killed at the age of thirteen in the year II. of the Republic as he charged the Vendéans at the head of a cavalry regiment, crying "Vive la République!" The National Convention voted the boy the honours of the Panthéon. David was requested to commemorate his glorious death in a picture, and Barrère proposed that an engraving of the picture should be placed in all the schools of France in order that the youth of the country might always have before their eyes an example of patriotism and filial tenderness. The bronze statue unveiled on Sunday last was raised by public subscription.

A propos of statues, let me mention by way of record the statue and fêtes at Boulogne-sur-Mer in honour of Frédéric Sauvage, inventor of various applications of the screw propeller to steam navigation, who, after a life of disappointments and disasters, died mad in 1857. Those who are interested in the much-disputed question of the origin of steam navigation will find much curious information in Edouard Fournier's volumes, "Le Vieux-Neuf." From the year 1687 up to the middle of this century French inventors appear to have been trying to solve the problem of the screw propeller. When Dallery, who has as good a right to posthumous honours as Sauvage, asked for a patent for his invention, the committee officially informed him that the idea was not new, and that Dr. Franklin, during his stay in Paris, had made some experiments on the Seine with a screw-boat.

For the moment, public indignation runs high against the Paris, Lyons, and Mediterranean Railway Company, to which the recent accident at Charenton has attracted attention. The newspapers are full of letters mentioning instances of the neglect, insolence, and other shortcomings of the wretchedly paid servants of the company. The line and the signals are in a very defective condition, the trains start and arrive with the greatest irregularity; in short, the only thing that appears to be well managed is the financial department of the enterprise, and particularly the payment of the dividends. It is to be hoped that this vigorous expression of public opinion will induce the Government railway inspectors to regard their posts as something more than sinecures.

The Odéon Theatre reopened last night with a new comedy in verse, "Un Voyage de Noces," by M. Louis Tercelin, which obtained a very fair success. The Porte Sainte-Martin Theatre has produced a new and improved edition of the old spectacular piece, "La Biche au Bois," with splendid costumes, ballets, transformation scenes, and real lions, tigers, camels, and elephants. At the Comédie-Parisienne an amateur author, M. Maujean, or Jean Malus as he signs the piece, has produced, at his own risk, a comedy called Léa, which, to the surprise of the critics, turns out to be a very powerful and clever play. The plot, however, turns upon incidents and relations to which there is nothing parallel in English life, and which I shall therefore not attempt to describe. T. C.

THE PLAYHOUSES.

On passing the Princess's Theatre on Tuesday evening I was struck with the rapidity with which the news of a theatrical success is spread in London. On the Saturday evening before, Mr. Wilson Barrett had announced for production an original melodrama by Mr. George R. Sims, dealing with London life, its pathos and its poverty, and awaited the verdict of the public. All that energy, thought, and industry could do had been done. No trouble or expense had been spared, scene painters, decorators, stage managers, super-masters, had all been put on their mettle, and yet not even the most experienced theatrical mind could at six o'clock on Saturday evening have calculated on success as a certainty. Plays as promising at rehearsal have before now been utterly condemned. But two evenings after, before the play has well begun, what do I see? Stalls full! Dress-circle full! Boxes full! "Standing room only in the Pit"! A success has been made that has been communicated to all classes of society. Every single individual up to that time who had seen "Lights o' London" had no doubt been pleased with it, and had gone home spreading the good news in hundreds of directions. This is how successful plays are advertised.

The author must first be considered. In addition to a marked dramatic power and very considerable humour, he brings to his task that best of all qualities for a dramatist—earnestness. He means what he says, and he feels what he speaks. Look at our best dramatists, and you will find that the most successful of them have the same quality. Mr. Dion Boucicault is as earnest about Ireland and her peasantry, her sorrows and her wrongs, as the heartiest Home Ruler in the land; and he feels deeply the poetry, the tenderness, and the imagination that spring from the Irish nature. Mr. Charles Reade is terribly in earnest. He feels the sorrows of prisoners and convicts; the chains placed on the liberty of lunatics gall him; he speaks in play or novel so that he may be heard, and he does not speak before he has something to say. Dramas and plays can no doubt be written without earnestness and intention; but the best are those that contain the stamp of the mind of the man who wrote them. I shall be told that "Lights o' London," after all, contains very old material, and that many of the situations have been done to death. No doubt they have been used before, but they are very skilfully utilised. A dramatist is very much in the same position as a musician. He has only so many human chords to deal with: only a limited number of notes to play upon. Mr. Sims is evidently prolific in imagery and illustration; but he will have to guard against a tendency to introduce characters merely to make a point. The two gentlemen who walk across the stage merely to refuse a starving man a penny, and to refer him to the Charity Organisation Society; the Irish policeman, who has a long scene with a London outcast in the park; the little child, who is brought on in the Borough scene to show how kind-hearted people may be cheated by innocence, are points, no doubt; but they are not so artistic as the rest of the work, that starts well, moves with impulse and energy, and, with its happy blend of seriousness and comedy, comes to a spirited conclusion with one of the most stirring scenes ever seen in modern melodrama.

Mr. Wilson Barrett has once more proved himself to be an actor of strong nervous power and great versatility. His Mercutio, with its quick touches of generous geniality and far-away regrets; his pale-faced priest in "Juanna," with his mental conflict and severe suppression of self in a life's martyrdom, cannot have been forgotten; and now he steps upon the stage in quite another character. He plays a reckless, light-hearted fellow, who changes gradually into a desperate man. His sorrows make him serious. The Harold Armitage of the first scene, when he returns like the prodigal son to ask his father's forgiveness, and to return the woman he has stolen to her father's arms, is quite a different person from the hunted wretch, demoralised by convict life and unspeakable persecution, who is hustled, pale and bleeding, into the steel cage of a London police station. All this change is artistically marked by the actor. His first scene, when the rebellious spirit is at war with worldly wisdom, seemed to be the best on account of its quickness and variety, and the difference between this and the conventional treatment that such a scene ordinarily receives. But the part, in order to aid the play, is one of no common difficulty, and Mr. Barrett played it with determined energy and success. I regret to be in a minority concerning what is spoken of as the brilliant acting of Miss Eastlake in the character of Bess, the outcast woman and devoted wife. This clever young lady looked the part to perfection. Her face conveyed the poetry of the position, and unquestionably she felt the character: but if anything too deeply. She exhausted herself on immaterial points, and so much so that she had no strength in reserve when supreme moments came. The recognition of the husband by the wife sounded thin and shrill to my ears, and the fine dramatic moment when the wife bids her husband thrash his antagonist, seemed somehow out of tune. I trust that this will not be considered hypercriticism; I am only judging Miss Eastlake's playing from a tolerably high standard of melodramatic acting of the first class. No doubt, it is the boldest thing this young lady has done, and it is a most promising and successful venture; but it is a part of strong melodramatic power, and Miss Eastlake on the first night exhausted herself, probably and very naturally, with anxiety. I am glad to see Mr. George Barrett back in London, for he is surely a comedian of a very finished type; funny but never exaggerated, incisive but not at all mannered. The scenes illustrating the humble lives of the old showpeople, in which Mr. George Barrett, Mrs. Stephens—who always makes me laugh as much as Mrs. Raymond used to do to at the Strand—and a clever little actress, Miss Eugénie Edwards, who played a boy, are amongst the most delightful and natural in the play. How pleasant, indeed, is humour when it is rich and oily like this, and not forced into horse play and tomfoolery by clowning, vulgarity, and absurdity. Some years ago I saw Mr. E. S. Willard play very admirably in the country, and now a manager has discovered him and brought him up to London. He plays the villain, to my mind, as well as a part like this could be played. He has nothing to do with the stage as a type; he is a man who might exist. It is a fresh and very artistic conception. Mr. Walter Speakman had a very difficult part to play—a villain who turns virtuous—but he attracted considerable attention, and is evidently an actor of very decided merit. I should like to say much more concerning Mr. Coote's Philosopher Jack, the clever and bold attack of Hetty Preene the worldling, by Miss Emmeline Ormsby; and the Joey, a street Arab, rendered with absolute fidelity by Master Worley; but it will be sufficient to say that it would be difficult to find fault with the general acting.

One word about the stage management, which I see is due to the skill of Mr. Harry Jackson, who arranged the busy scenes in "Drink" and in all the celebrated Charles Reade revivals at this theatre. I really do not think there is any necessity for us to "sing small" to German stage managers

when, in the highest form of art, we remember what has been done for Shakspeare and Tennyson at the Lyceum, and for modern melodrama here. This scene of the Saturday night marketing in the Borough, with its hundreds of varied supernumeraries, men, women, and children; its grim squalor and hideous depravity, its drunkenness and its dirt, its fierce unbridled animal passion and wild-beast fighting, its street row and police-court mêlée is realism out-realised. I am not saying that such scenes are pleasant: they are horrible enough in actual life, and they don't delight me personally. In fact, they make me shudder when they are reproduced with such fidelity. But if public taste pronounces them legitimate, I do not see how they can possibly be better done. Some people go to the play to be elevated; others to be excited. But, calmly considered, I do not really consider that street rows in the Borough, with all their rough reality and Hogarthian fidelity, have such a deleterious effect as the sly suggestiveness and vulgar rudenesses of the form of comedy from which we are happily escaping. Mr. Sims calls a spade a spade: but there is health in his work, and such popular plays deserve to succeed.

I have taken up so much space with this really important play that I can only dismiss many others matters of moment with a few notes. I had made up my mind to visit the Park Theatre this week, but it was burned down before I could get there, to see Mr. Willing's play of "Delilah." I hear wonderful accounts from the provinces of the triumphant progress of Henry Irving, Ellen Terry, Mr. and Mrs. Kendal, Mr. John Hare, and Mr. J. L. Toole. The theatres they have visited are not large enough to contain the audiences that present themselves at the doors; excursion-trains are organised to convey playgoers to "Hamlet" or "The Money Spinner," and consequently our popular actors and actresses are thoroughly enjoying their country visit. The old Liverpool Amphitheatre has been turned into a splendid playhouse, called the Royal Court, and it was opened on Saturday last with much ceremony and pomp. Meanwhile, two more London theatres are on the eve of opening. The Savoy will open its doors at the end of the month, brilliant with electric light, beautiful with the aid of the artistic taste of Messrs. Collinson and Lock, and happy with such a success as "Patience," whose popularity remains unexhausted; as indeed is that of our old friend, "Les Cloches de Corneville," just revived by Mr. W. A. Burt, at the Globe, who has considerably improved the theatre in many respects. C. S.

THE WORCESTER MUSICAL FESTIVAL.

We could only make brief allusion last week to the first performances of the novelties of the Festival—Mr. A. C. Mackenzie's cantata, "The Bride," and Mr. A. J. Caldicott's sacred cantata, "The Widow of Nain."

We have had previous occasion to speak favourably of some compositions by Mr. Mackenzie, notably of some characteristic orchestral Scottish fantasias. The work now referred to is based on text adapted from the German of R. Hamerling, and is of limited dimensions, comprising three choruses, a duet for soprano and tenor, a recitative for the latter, an introductory orchestral prelude, and an incidental March, in association with one of the choruses. There is but slight interest in the text on which Mr. Mackenzie has wrought—merely the indications of marriage preparations and festivities, the interview of two lovers, and the sudden and unprepared climax of the drowning of the bride, as announced in the concluding chorus—"Down, down in the sea's chilly bosom, Fast wedded she lies 'neath the tide." Mr. Mackenzie's music comprises some very effective writing. The prelude is gloomy, as foreshadowing the tragic catastrophe, and this gives special effect to the following chorus, "Sweet Lady, thy lover awaits thee," which is bright and melodious in the vocal writing, with graceful orchestral surroundings. The love-duet, "Why droops thy head?" has much expressive tenderness, and produced a very favourable impression, having been effectively sung by Miss A. Williams and Mr. Maas. The march, with chorus, "Now dawneth the bright wedding morn," is spirited and jubilant (with a very melodious intermediate trio), and is strongly contrasted by the closing chorus announcing the fatal catastrophe, in which there is a recurrence to the sombre tone of the opening prelude of the cantata. The martial chorus was encored. Mr. Mackenzie conducted the performance, and was much applauded at the close. There is much graceful and effective writing in the cantata, both vocal and orchestral; and it is to be hoped that any similar future effort of Mr. Mackenzie will be bestowed on a better and more important libretto. In the miscellaneous portion of the concert now referred to Madame Albani gave Bellini's cavatina, "Castar Diva," and Brahms's lied, "Guten Abend," with fine vocalisation; other solo vocalists and the Leeds Festival Choir having contributed to the programme, which also included orchestral pieces.

The text of "The Widow of Nain" is based on the narrative of the miracle of the resuscitation of the widow's son, as narrated in the seventeenth chapter of St. Luke. The cantata consists of three divisions, respectively entitled "The Shadow of Death (the House of Mourning)" "Hope," and "Resurrection and Life." The work is preceded by an overture, which is rather more secular than sacred in style. The most effective portions of the vocal music are the choruses; particularly the first, "Man goeth to his long home" (containing some ingenious writing in canon); "In Rama was there a voice heard" (in fine fugal style); and the final movement, a choral fugue.

The principal pieces for solo voices are the two solos for the widow, "I shall see him" and "What reward," which were well sung by Miss Williams; and the duet, "A loving and contrite heart," effectively rendered by Madame Patey and Mr. Lloyd; to Herr Henschel having been allotted the minstrel's solo and the bass parts in the quartets. The work is the production of a skilled and cultivated musician, from whom still more important things may be expected. After the cantata, Beethoven's C minor symphony was played, as the close of the first part of the day's programme; the second portion having consisted of a selection from Handel's "Jephthah," the solo vocalists in which were Misses Marriott and H. Wilson, Madame Patey, Mr. Maas, and Mr. King. In the evening (also in the cathedral) Beethoven's "Mount of Olives" (with English text as "Engedi") and the first and second parts of Haydn's "Creation" were performed, a special feature having been the admirable singing of Madame Albani in each work. The other solo vocalists of the evening were Miss Marriott, Mr. Lloyd, Mr. Mass, Mr. King, and Herr Henschel.

The following day's performances were of high interest, having consisted of Cherubini's mass in D and Mendelssohn's "Lobgesang" ("Hymn of Praise"). The mass is the most elaborate, and one of the grandest of the many admirable productions of the composer for the service of the Catholic Church. It is the longest work of its class extant, occupying about an hour and a half in performance; its musical interest

and religious importance being sustained throughout. It is, indeed, fully worthy of comparison with Cherubini's sublime "Requiem" in C minor, a work that has frequently been heard in this country, while the Mass in D had been strangely neglected until recently performed by the Bach Society, at St. James's Hall, as noticed by us at the time. We need now, therefore, merely record its generally satisfactory rendering at last week's Worcester Festival, when it derived additional impressiveness from the solemnity of the building in which it was heard. The co-operation of Madame Albani in the solo portions was an important feature, her co-juditors having been Madame Patey, Mr. Lloyd, and Herr Henschel, with the addition of Miss Williams and Mr. Dyson in the sextet, "Et incarnatus." The three important instrumental movements of the "Lobgesang" were finely played by the excellent Festival orchestra; and the rendering of the vocal portions, solo and choral, combined to realise one of the finest performances of the week. The splendid singing of Madame Albani was again a speciality in the cantata, Miss Williams and Mr. Lloyd having given their respective solo music with excellent effect.

The second evening concert in the College Hall (on Thursday week) calls for but slight notice. The first part of the programme consisted of Mr. J. F. Barnett's cantata, "The Building of the Ship," which has more than once before been commented on. The solo vocalists were Misses Williams and Marriott, Madame Patey, Mrs. Broughton, Mr. Lloyd, Mr. King, and Herr Henschel. The miscellaneous selection which followed consisted of vocal pieces by the two singers last named, Miss Marriott, Mr. Maas, and the Leeds Festival choristers—the lady having given a highly effective rendering of the scene, "Ocean, thou mighty monster," from "Oberon"—the overtures to "A Midsummer Night's Dream" and "Guillaume Tell" having been brilliantly played by the orchestra.

Of Handel's "Messiah"—the usual Festival climax—it will be sufficient to say that the airs, "Rejoice greatly," "Come unto Him," "I know that my Redeemer," and other soprano solos, were superbly rendered by Madame Albani; Madame Patey, Misses Williams and H. Wilson, Mr. Maas, Mr. King, and Herr Henschel having been the other vocalists. The chorus singing was remarkably fine, surprisingly so considering the continuous fatigue which the choristers had undergone during the week.

The special closing evening service was held in the cathedral yesterday (Friday) week, and the musical portion included the co-operation of the associated choirs, the orchestra, and Misses Marriott and H. Wilson, Mr. Dyson and Mr. King as solo vocalists. Spohr's overture to "The Last Judgment," a cleverly-written "Magnificat" and "Nunc Dimittis" (composed by the Rev. E. V. Hall for the Festival, and conducted by himself), Handel's Coronation Anthem "The King shall rejoice," and Mozart's "Splendens te Deus," adapted to English words, were very effectively performed.

Mr. Done, organist of Worcester Cathedral, has carefully conducted most of the performances, Mr. C. H. Lloyd (of Gloucester) and Mr. Colborne (of Hereford) having ably presided at the organ and the pianoforte. The production of so elaborate and grand a work as the Mass of Cherubini, and the bringing forward two new compositions have given a special importance to the Worcester Festival of 1881.

The total amount of the collections made in the cathedral—for the benefit of the widows and orphans of the three dioceses—was about £1027; but this will be increased by subsequent donations.

The Brighton musical competitive festival, in which French, Belgian, and Swiss vocal and instrumental societies contended for prizes, terminated on Thursday week. The proceedings were varied and interesting, although a feeling of sadness was cast over them by the recent railway catastrophe in France, from which some of the intending visitors were sufferers. At the close of the proceedings, the Mayor of Brighton opened a subscription in aid of the injured survivors, and an extra concert for the same purpose was organised.

Italian Opera performances are to be given at the Lyceum Theatre, under the direction of Mr. Samuel Hayes, beginning on Oct. 1. Signor Li Calsi is to be the conductor, Mr. J. T. Carrodus the leading violinist, and Mr. J. Pittman chorus-master. The list of engagements already made comprises the names of Madlle. Marimon, L. Duval, Le Brun, Isidor, Barri, Riego, and Madame Rose Hersee; Signori Frapolli, Vizzani, Barri, Bolli, Perugini, Antonucci, Pousard, Zoboli, Danton, and Padilla. "Dinorah," we believe, will be the opera on the opening night, with Madlle. Marimon in the title-character—followed by Rossini's "Il Barbiere," with Madame Hersee as Rosina.

A festival of village choirs, consisting of 1200 vocalists and instrumentalists, took place at Oswestry on Tuesday, under the presidency of Mr. Henry Leslie, the adjudicator being the Rev. Sir Frederick Gore Ouseley, Bart., Professor of Music, Oxford. Nine choirs competed for a "banner of honour" for singing, which was won by the Maesbury Musical Union, near Oswestry. Mr. Richards, the leader, was presented with the banner, the gift of Mrs. Leslie, by Lady Harlech. A concert followed, under the conductorship of Mr. Henry Leslie, Viscountess Folkestone being the chief soprano vocalist.

Mr. A. J. Hopkins, of Messrs. Broadwood's, who has contributed articles on the pianoforte and other instruments to Dr. Grove's "Dictionary of Music," has been authorised by the Crown Princess of Prussia to make researches in the Royal Palace at Potsdam, with a view to the identification of instruments of much interest, which are missing from the celebrated collection made by Frederick the Great. Among these are early examples of pianoforte construction on which the great John Sebastian Bach improvised before the King. An early Silbermann discovered in the palace very recently is said to have disposed of this inventor's principal claims, by showing that he had copied the action from Cristofori, the Italian maker. The famous "music-room" at Potsdam is much in the same state in which it was left by the King.

A dinner was given to Mr. Harrison Ainsworth, the doyen of English novelists, on Thursday evening, at the Manchester Townhall, under the presidency of Mr. Alderman Baker, the Mayor. Mr. Ainsworth is a Manchester man.

Mr. Dickson, the Liberal candidate, has been returned for the county of Tyrone. He received 3168 votes, and Colonel Knox 3084, while only 907 were given for Mr. Harold Rylett, the Land League candidate. Mr. Givan, M.P., has decided not to accept the Assistant-Commissionership under the Land Act which was offered to him by the Government. There will consequently be no vacancy in the representation of Monaghan. Mr. A. M. Sullivan, M.P., has resolved to resign his seat for Meath. He has sent his retiring address to the Bishop of Meath. Mr. Sullivan favourably and hopefully contrasts the position of Ireland and her people to-day with what it was when he entered public life, and he holds out a hope that at some future day he may be able to re-enter Parliament.



THE PRINCESS OF WALES NAMING THE NEW ALEXANDRA DOCK, LIVERPOOL.—SEE PAGE 274.



DINNER TIME: WAITING FOR THE REAPERS.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

ITALY.

The King arrived at Venice on Monday evening to open the Geographical Congress in that city. The Queen and the Prince of Naples, who arrived at Venice last week, met him at the station. His Majesty made a triumphal progress along the Grand Canal, and on the Piazza was welcomed by an immense crowd. The Congress was formally opened on Thursday; but for the last two weeks the graver deliberations of the gathering have been prefaced by an exhibition of objects connected with the subjects to be discussed.

It is stated that the estimates for 1882, which are to be submitted to the Italian Chamber, show a surplus of upwards of 8,000,000 lire.

BELGIUM.

Army manoeuvres, similar to those inaugurated by Germany and imitated by other great military Powers, were held last week in Belgium for the first time. The field of operations was in the provinces of Namur and Luxembourg, in a picturesque and woody country. The military representatives of Austria, France, Germany, and Italy followed the operations. The decisive action was to come off yesterday week; but the manoeuvres were brought to a premature close owing to heavy rain, which converted the country into a muddy swamp and rendered the operations impossible. The general action was consequently countermanded. The King, however, went by rail to Marche, and reviewed the troops that had not been broken up.

HOLLAND.

Prince Frederick, uncle to the King, died on the 8th inst. at the Hague, in his eighty-fifth year.

The Government have presented bills to the Chambers for a reorganisation of the militia and civic guard. Service in the civic guard is to be made compulsory between the ages of twenty and thirty, and militiamen are to pass into that service on the completion of their term. The annual contingent of the militia will be increased to a maximum of 12,600. The system of substitutes in the militia is maintained, and military inspectors are to be appointed for the civic guard.

GERMANY.

The much-talked-of meeting of the German Emperor William and the Emperor of Russia took place at Dantzig yesterday week. The Emperor William on his arrival in the town went to the Government buildings, where he had an hour's conference with Prince Bismarck. A fog delayed the arrival of the Russian squadron, which was not signalled till half-past eleven, when the German Emperor, accompanied by the Crown Prince and Prince Bismarck, took train to Neufahrwasser, and, embarking on board the yacht Hohenzollern, went out to meet the Czar, who left his yacht, the Derjava, and met the Emperor William on board the German vessel. The two Emperors then went ashore, and drove into Dantzig, where they dined together. Both left Dantzig in the evening. After the interview between the Emperors the Czar had a long conversation with Prince Bismarck, and the latter remained until the next day and had further conferences with the Russian Foreign Minister, M. de Giers. The Czar, embarking in the evening, remained during the night a short distance from the coast. The Emperor William returned to Berlin, proceeding thence to Itzehoe. The Emperor and Crown Prince were present on Monday at a parade of the troops assembled at Itzehoe for the military manoeuvres. The Emperor, it is stated, "seemed well, although somewhat fatigued, and no wonder, considering the distance travelled by him during the last ten days."

On Monday the fifth International Congress of Orientalists was opened in Berlin. About 150 foreign savants were present, besides a large number of other persons. The Minister of Public Instruction, in the name of the Prussian Government, welcomed the Congress to Berlin.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

The Austrian Government is stated to have expressed its "entire satisfaction" at the interview between the Emperors of Germany and Russia; but the Hungarian press regards it unfavourably.

The military manoeuvres have passed off brilliantly.

The solemn enthronisation of the new Prince-Archbishop of Vienna, Monsignor Ganglbauer, took place on Sunday in the cathedral. He has issued a pastoral letter, in which, after enjoining religious and national concord, he declares the essential difference between Christianity and Paganism to consist in the recognition of the equal claim of all mankind to be treated with dignity and in respect for the universal rights of man. The liberal tone of the pastoral has created a sensation.

The Sanitary Congress was opened at Vienna on Tuesday, under the presidency of Dr. Duke Theodore, of Bavaria, brother of the Empress Elizabeth.

The annual congress of the International Literary Association, which held its meeting last year in Lisbon and the previous year in London, will take place during the present month in Vienna, under the presidency of M. Victor Hugo. The proceedings will begin next Monday with a reception, and on the following day the members of the association will be entertained at a banquet by the municipality of the city.

DENMARK.

The King and Queen of Denmark sailed last Saturday evening from Peterhof on board the yacht Dannebrog for Copenhagen. The Danish cruiser Thomas put to sea in the morning to await the Dannebrog, which was escorted through the Gulf of Finland by the Russian ships Rosbojnik and Najesnik. The Empress of Russia and the Czarewitch accompanied their Majesties beyond Cronstadt. The King and Queen arrived at Copenhagen on Tuesday.

RUSSIA.

The Emperor went to St. Petersburg on Tuesday to attend a service on the occasion of the expiry of six months since the death of his father.

An Imperial ukase has been published ordering this year's levy of recruits for the army to be limited to 212,000 men instead of 235,000, as hitherto. An Imperial rescript issued at the same time provides for a diminution in the number of appointments in the different branches of the army.

GREECE.

King George yesterday week visited the Premier, M. Coumoundouros, who has been suffering for several days from a severe attack of gout.

The occupation of Thessaly by the Greeks proceeds without interruption. The fortress of Punta, defending the entrance to the Gulf of Arta, was given up to the Greek forces on Saturday. Larissa was occupied on Monday morning by a division of the Greek army of 10,000 men, amidst the enthusiastic acclamations of the Christian population and the Jewish community. The Turkish troops evacuated the place an hour before the entry of the first Greek detachment, without waiting for the customary ceremonies. On Tuesday the whole of the fifth section was given up. After this the Turks will have to evacuate the Port of Volo. This they will do in about five or six weeks' time. Brigandage in Thessaly and Southern Epirus is said to have almost ceased.

EGYPT.

Recent official assurances as to the complete collapse of the military agitation in this country seem to have been rather misleading. A military demonstration took place at Cairo yesterday week. Upwards of 4000 troops, with thirty guns, surrounded the Khedive's Palace, demanding the dismissal of the Cabinet, the granting of a Constitution, and the increase of the army to 18,000 men. Mr. Colvin, the British Comptroller-General, proceeded with the Foreign Consuls to the Palace, and conducted the negotiations with the officers. A decree of the Khedive was ultimately handed to them granting their demands, and appointing Cherif Pasha President of the Council of Ministers. The regiments thereupon gave cheers for the Khedive, and withdrew with their bands playing. But the aspect of affairs again became serious. The Army persisting in their demands, Cherif Pasha refused to attempt the formation of a Ministry and withdrew from negotiations. Hope of the restoration of order has, however, been revived. About 150 native notables have gone to Cairo in response to the invitation of the disaffected military officers; but those notabilities disapprove of the conduct of the Colonels, and urge Cherif Pasha still to undertake the formation of a Ministry. This, according to a despatch from Cairo, he has consented to do, while the malcontent officers are represented as having gone to the Abdin Palace to offer their complete submission to the Khedive. A report that Tewfik Pasha had asked for the military intervention of Turkey is contradicted from Constantinople.

AMERICA.

President Garfield has again suffered a relapse, though we are glad to be able to announce that the latest telegrams are of a somewhat hopeful character.

President Garfield, by his own desire and with the consent of the surgeons, was moved for the first time from his bed to a reclining-chair, where he sat for half an hour on Tuesday morning without any ill effect. This will be repeated daily so long as the President's favourable condition continues. The President was convinced himself that he was growing stronger, and was gratified to find his conviction true. He showed no signs of fatigue. Dr. Bliss now declares the patient to be convalescent, and states that the lung trouble is passing away.

An attempt was made on Sunday afternoon to shoot Guiteau, now in confinement for attempting to kill the President, by a soldier named Mason, one of those detailed to guard him. The ball passed within a few inches of Guiteau's head, and lodged in the wall of the cell. Mason, when arrested, admitted that he fired the shot and that he intended to kill the prisoner.

The United States Treasury reports for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1881, show that the Government revenue amounted altogether to 360,782,292 dollars, including 198 million dollars from the Customs and 135 million dollars from the Inland Revenue. The expenses were 260,712,887 dollars, including 62,508,741 dollars for interest on the debt, 50 million dollars for pensions, 15,686,677 dollars for the navy, 40,463,460 dollars for army expenses and harbour improvements. The surplus, which will be devoted to the reduction of the debt, amounts to 100,069,405 dollars.

General Burnside, United States Senator from Rhode Island, died suddenly of spasms of the heart on Tuesday. He succeeded General McClellan in the command of the army of the Potomac during the Civil War, and on Dec. 13, 1862, was defeated at Fredericksburg by General Lee, and was shortly afterwards superseded by General Hooker. When General Grant was placed in command of all the Federal armies, Burnside was appointed to the command of a division, but having planned an unsuccessful attempt to blow up a fort in front of Petersburg he sent in his resignation, which the President refused to accept, but gave him leave of absence, and he was not again called into active service. In 1866 he was elected Governor of Rhode Island, and in 1875 was elected to represent that State in the Senate of the United States.

Later reports of the Michigan forest fires state that a copious rainfall has nearly extinguished them. Examination shows that a surface of 1000 square miles has been burnt over. Ten thousand people are homeless, and relief meetings are general. Many persons are still missing in the burnt district, their fate being unknown.

An accident has occurred to a train in Kentucky. While passing over a bridge it was thrown off the rails owing to coming in contact with a cow. The bridge gave way, and the train fell a distance of thirty feet. Seven persons were killed and many others injured.

CANADA.

Intelligence received at Ottawa states that the Viceregal party reached Humboldt, near Fort Carleton, and 600 miles from Winnipeg, on Aug. 22. The Marquis of Lorne was at Carleton on the 25th ult., where he had received several addresses. While there his Excellency attended a grand Indian Council, at which the Indians set forth their grievances against the Canadian Indian Department. The Viceregal party were exceedingly delighted with the country through which they had passed. They had been as far as Prince Albert.

Sir C. Tupper, the Canadian Minister for Railways and Canals, and his party have returned to Victoria, British Columbia, from the mainland. Sir C. Tupper, in addressing a meeting of citizens, stated that the Government was acting in good faith with regard to the Island Railway. He added that the question had been left for the syndicate of the Canadian Pacific Railway, whose representative was now in Victoria, and upon his report the syndicate would act. At a conference held later between Sir C. Tupper and the Local Government the latter agreed to surrender all coal lands in the island to whoever would undertake the construction of a railway from Nanaimo to Esquimalt. It is thought that this proposal will be likely to lead to an arrangement, as certain American companies are anxious to acquire the lands in question. The Board of Trade entertained Sir C. Tupper and his friends at a banquet at Victoria yesterday week.

The Toronto Regatta has taken place. At the conclusion of the single sculling race on the 9th inst. Trickett entered an objection against Conly, the winner of the second heat, in which Trickett was third, on the ground that he had turned the wrong buoy. The objection was, however, disallowed. The final heat in this race was rowed on Monday. Wallace Ross won by two lengths, Conly being second, Courtney third, Hamm fourth, and Ten Eyck fifth. Trickett won the Consolation Single Scull race by a short length from Gaudaur, the third man being Hosmer. The double sculling race was won by Conly and Hamm, Trickett and Gaudaur coming in second. The four-oared race yesterday week was won by the Toronto crew. The swell from a passing steamer capsized the Queen City and Lee-Morris crews, and the Halifax boat was also almost filled with water, but two of the men got out; and, the boat being thus lightened, the other two members of the crew continued rowing, and managed to secure second place.

Rain has fallen, and the bush fires in the neighbourhood of Ottawa are extinguished; but bush fires still rage in the northern and north-western districts of Ontario.

SOUTH AFRICA.

The telegraph brings some interesting items of news. It is stated that at meetings which have been held in the Transvaal for the election of members to the Volksraad a disposition was expressed by the Boers to bury the past, and to co-operate with the loyal settlers. The members elected were instructed to ratify the Convention, and the hope was expressed that England would deal generously with them in respect to the matters yet to be arranged. The Durban correspondent of the *Standard* telegraphs that Sir Evelyn Wood has left Zululand, where he is said to have concluded satisfactory arrangements with the chiefs, among them being one for a magistrate to reside with each chief, and to report periodically to the British Resident. The correspondent of the same journal at Cape Town states that the Chief Masupha has tendered his submission, and undertaken to carry out the award made in his case. All Basutoland is now quiet.

The body of Captain Manning, who commanded the *Teuton*, has been picked up.

Hansom cabs, precisely similar to those with which Londoners are familiar, have been introduced for the first time into Bombay.

An important expedition of exploration is about to be undertaken in the north-west of the colony of Queensland, from which valuable results are anticipated.

The Tunisian Prime Minister has tendered his resignation on the ground of ill health, and it is believed that it will be accepted by the Bey.

A movement has been set on foot to erect a monument to Victor Hugo at Guernsey, and already a considerable sum has been subscribed with this object by the inhabitants.

A theatrical performance was given on the 8th inst. at the British Embassy, Constantinople, under the auspices of Lady Dufferin, with the object of obtaining funds for the building of an English chapel.

The *Melbourne Argus* says the efforts made by the ladies of Melbourne to have spring seats provided for shopwomen have been crowned with success, nearly all the principal drapery businesses having undertaken to provide seats.

A telegram from the Viceroy of India states that the Ameer camped, on the 10th, at Band-i-Lakirah, eight miles from Candahar. Firing was heard in the direction of that city on the 10th and 11th.

According to the religious Census of Calcutta, the capital of India is inhabited by 30,400 Christians of all nationalities. Of these the adherents of the Church of Rome number 11,095; members of the Church of England, 8768; Presbyterians, 1869; Methodists, 692; and the remainder is split up amongst various other dissenting bodies.

A fall of rock on Sunday night destroyed the village of Elm, in Canton Glarus, Switzerland. It is feared that two hundred lives have been lost, and the pent-up waters of the river are threatening to inundate the valley below.—The picturesque village of Reichenbach, in the Bernese Oberland, has been almost destroyed by a fall of stone.

The steamer Proteus, owned by Mr. James Stewart, M.P. for Greenock, arrived at St. John's, Newfoundland, on the 11th inst. from Franklin Bay, having successfully landed the American Arctic Expedition on the 11th ult. The Proteus brings back the English Arctic mail deposited on Littleton Island in 1876. Last winter was very mild, and the ship could have penetrated farther north, there being open water as far as the eye could reach.

WAITING FOR THE REAPERS.

The reapers of this year's English harvest, we were all sorry to know, have been waiting too long for sunshine. On the late fine days, such as we are now glad they have at last got this week, let them go on with their work. It will not do to keep them waiting for their dinner at noon, in the brief half-hour of needful repose. Here is a good young woman, the wife or daughter of someone, punctually "waiting for the reapers," with their welcome mid-day meal. They have well earned it, no doubt, by their morning's diligent toil in the corn-field. If such as they refused to work, none of us, in town or country, would get anything to eat. So let us join in saying grace, or in feeling thankful, for the repast which shall recruit their exhausted strength; "the sweeter," as Sir Robert Peel said, "as not being leavened with a sense of injustice." Our farm labourers, as a class, though we do not believe that their employers are apt to be unjust to them, scarcely obtain their fair share of the comforts of modern civilised life. They live somewhat better, it is true, than they did twenty or thirty years ago. In the West of England, we learn from Mr. F. G. Heath's book on "Peasant Life," which reached its third edition last year, ten or twelve shillings a week are now the ordinary wages. Eight or nine shillings was the usual rate about the time of the Repeal of the Corn Laws, or seven shillings and a daily allowance of cider. In certain districts or parishes, as at Halberton, in Devonshire, where Canon Girdlestone exerted himself to improve their condition, the advance has been greater. The purely agricultural labouring population, in most parts of England, has notably decreased, whether by emigration to America and the colonies, or by the children finding employment in towns. In estimating the rate of wages, before comparing one district or one estate with another, it is needful to ask whether the use of a rent-free cottage be added, which is equivalent to two shillings a week. There are some instances, too, in which labourers are helped with the keep of a pig or poultry from the farm-yard, or with a portion of winter firewood. But twelve shillings a week, including all, may be taken as the common labourer's hire in Devon and Somerset, and probably in other southern and western counties. In the North of England, we believe, it is often five or six shillings better. With reference to diet, there is too much cause to fear that the rural labouring classes, the producers of so much of our food, are not so well fed as most working-class people in town. They can by no means procure a slice of good butcher's meat for the every-day dinner or supper. Bacon, with potatoes fried in the dripping, may be equally nutritious; and there is always bread and cheese, besides such vegetables as the man will grow in his garden, if he chooses to do so, and if his "missus" has a mind to cook them. The poor woman has, unfortunately, no idea of making soup. It would be an excellent thing for the ladies of the village to start a cookery class, and teach the labourers' wives how to do what every French peasant's wife, they say, can do to perfection, with the cheapest materials of this wholesome art.

Hughenden Manor has, it is announced, been let for a term of eleven years and a quarter, from Michaelmas, to Sir Samuel Wilson, well known in Australia for his munificent benefaction to the Melbourne University of £30,000, and for the successful introduction of salmon into Australian waters.

"THE ENTOMBMENT," IN THE NATIONAL GALLERY.

A controversy respecting the authorship of the picture of the "Entombment" (No. 970) in the National Gallery has been raging in the *Times*, accompanied—as it must have appeared to the public—by a degree of self-assertion, acrimony, and mutual depreciation on the part of two of the art-officials who have engaged therein that was scarcely becoming.

Mr. J. C. Robinson opened the war by claiming that he had "discovered" the picture in question—which has been hitherto accepted by the majority of competent critics as an early work by Michael Angelo—to be the joint production of Baccio Bandinelli, the imitator of that master, and Agnolo, the brother of the better-known Francia, Bigio. We think it may at once be fairly said that Mr. Robinson's "discoveries" are apt to merely embody the opinions of others, or to prove purely imaginary. The first reason Mr. Robinson gives for his new ascription is founded on his own assertion that the "Entombment" is painted in oil colours, a medium which Michael Angelo decried, but which Bandinelli employed, though with so little success that he endeavoured to obtain surreptitiously from Andrea del Sarto the secret of blending oil colours, long after the date when we think the picture in dispute could possibly have been painted. But Mr. Burton, the Director of the National Gallery, replies that it is very far from certain that the picture is painted in oil. Then it seems to us far more probable that when Michael Angelo expressed his contempt for oil painting he spoke more from experience than from merely observing the practice of others. Again, supposing the picture to be in oil, the inference which Mr. Robinson would seem to suggest, that therefore it may be by Bandinelli is contravened by himself later, where he expresses his belief that the cartoon only was by Bandinelli, and the actual painting by Agnolo Bigio. Mr. Robinson has further—if he cannot depend on a passage from Vasari which he quotes, and to which we shall refer later—to prove that the almost unknown Agnolo Bigio's characteristics in painting resembled those of this picture. We know, however, so far as this—that Agnolo was a pupil of his brother, Francia Bigio; and, looking at the portrait by the latter hanging nearly opposite the controverted picture in the National Gallery, and in which we see the peculiarities of his master, Andrea del Sarto, exaggerated, it is simply impossible to conceive that any pupil of a painter so full in touch and dark and heavy in tone could have executed the thin, clear, precise, and delicate "Entombment."

Keeping still to facts as much as possible, we come to the passage in Vasari (already adverted to) on which Mr. Robinson largely bases his discovery; and we need not dwell on sundry unaccountable omissions and mistranslations of Vasari's words in Mr. Robinson's rendering of them, which Mr. Poynter has very bluntly, but quite accurately, pointed out. The passage occurs in the life of Baccio Bandinelli, and runs thus:—"About this time (1526) he (Bandinelli) had undertaken to paint a very large (assai grande) panel-picture for the church of Castello, and he made a very fine cartoon for it, the subject representing the Dead Christ, and the Maries around, and Nicodemus and other figures; but he did not paint the picture." Vasari, farther on, says why he did not paint the picture, and adds that he desired to give to Agnolo Bigio the carrying out of the Castello picture, but it remained unfinished. Now, the picture in the National Gallery would certainly not be considered a very large, or probably even a large picture in 1526; and surely Vasari's vague description would apply to many pictures of a subject frequently treated by painters of that period.

Turning to the internal evidence presented in the design, colouring, style, and other characteristics of the picture, we have diametrically opposite opinions forced upon us by those who presumably should speak with authority. Mr. Robinson says that he had concluded the picture was by Bandinelli, from familiarity with that painter's drawings before he lighted on the passage of Vasari. Mr. Poynter says that his impressions from his knowledge of Bandinelli's drawings lead him to precisely an opposite conclusion. Mr. Burton also refers to a drawing representing the Dead Christ by Michael Angelo, in the Albertina collection (autographed by Braun), which, though it may have been executed after the picture, bears a resemblance too close and striking to its central figure to be accidental. When doctors thus differ we must think for ourselves. Mr. Robinson doubtless possesses a wide acquaintance with the drawings of the Old Masters. But Mr. Poynter is not unknown as a collector of such works; moreover, his own drawings, pictures, and lectures might be adduced to show that he has made a special study of the works of Michael Angelo, and a painter who brings his trained perceptions to questions of historical art and technical criticism has an enormous advantage in determining all the subtle distinctions of style and treatment and technical process.

This controversy has, to our mind, strengthened the probability, though it has not proved that the "Entombment" is by Michael Angelo; while it has clearly put the plagiarist Bandinelli and his obscure coadjutor out of court. Some of the more essential characteristics of the picture have, however, not had due prominence in the discussion. In the first place, it must be, if by Michael Angelo, one of his very earliest works. If in oil, it was painted by an artist ignorant of the richness and depth attainable with the new medium. It is in the key and has the effect of tempura. Actually or virtually, it belongs rather to the *quattro* than the *cinquecento*. This is evident in the naïve sincere feeling as much as in the hard execution and bright colour. To suppose such a work could have been produced as late as 1526 seems to argue ignorance of the whole state of art, and the vast change it had undergone, at that period. Despite the unfinished condition of the picture, which renders a decisive opinion so much more difficult, we are reminded of Michael Angelo, precisely in the degree that the several parts approach completion. The expression of the face of Christ recalls the early *Pietà*; the anatomy, already well understood; the rather attenuated figures; the mannered smallness of the extremities and ankles;—these and other things suggest his early drawings and models, the Holy Family in the Tribune of the Uffizi, and even his early frescoes. There is no green underpainting as in the other unfinished picture by the master at Trafalgar-square; but he may have changed his method. The absence, however, of another technical peculiarity (one which we have not seen noticed) is to be accounted for less easily. There is no trace in this picture of the "hatching" observable, though almost too minute for detection, in the neighbouring unfinished "Holy Family" just mentioned; in the Uffizi picture, in his drawings, and in his frescoes—exciting surprise in the latter that he should have employed a process apparently so laborious to cover such vast spaces. All that we see in the "Entombment" may be merely preparatory work; still, it is curious that we do not find in the more finished passages some trace of his favourite method of execution. Nevertheless, this may be only another proof of the very early date of the picture—a boyish essay that had not even come to the ears of Vasari.

T. J. G.

THE COURT.

The Royal family party at Balmoral was augmented the end of last week by the arrival of the Duke and Duchess of Connaught and Strathearn and Prince Leopold.

The Prince and Princess of Wales, with Princesses Louise, Victoria, and Maud, who arrived at Abergeldie yesterday week, paid a visit to her Majesty the same afternoon.

Last Saturday the Queen, accompanied by the Duchess of Edinburgh and the Duchess of Connaught, drove through Castleton and round the Lion's Face. The Duke of Edinburgh and the Duke of Connaught joined the Prince of Wales in a deer-drive in Abergeldie Woods. Lord Carlingford and the Rev. Dr. Macleod were included in the Royal dinner circle.

Dr. Macleod officiated at Divine service in the castle on Sunday, her Majesty, the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, Princess Beatrice, and Prince Leopold being present.

On Monday her Majesty, with the Duchess of Edinburgh and the Duchess of Connaught, drove in an open carriage and four to Braemar; where horses were changed at the Fife Arms Hotel; and the drive continued to the Linn of Dee, and the Falls of Quoich. The Royal party returned to Balmoral to dinner. The Hon. Alexander Yorke arrived at the castle and Dr. Macleod left.

The Queen and the Duchess of Edinburgh visited the Linn of Dee again on Tuesday, and the Royal family generally have daily excursions. The Princes have had good sport with their guns.

Her Majesty has conferred upon Prince Henry of Prussia the Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath.

The Queen has sent to the executors of the late Earl of Beaconsfield the silk banner and the badges of the Garter recently taken down from his stall in St. George's Chapel at Windsor. They will be placed in the stall of the late Earl in the chancel of Hughenden church.

Her Majesty has presented a stained-glass window in St. Mary's Church, at Bury St. Edmunds, to the memory of Mary Tudor, daughter of Henry VII., who married, first, Louis XII. of France, and afterwards Brandon, Duke of Suffolk.

The Queen has given a second donation of £100 to the Hampshire Diocesan Society.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales, with their daughters, who left Liverpool after the ceremonial of opening the new docks, breakfasted at Perth Station, en route for the north, yesterday week. A stay of an hour and a quarter was made, during which time the Earl of Kinnoull and Lord Dupplin came to see their Royal Highnesses, and brought with them a basket of flowers and fruit for the Princess. The Prince attired himself in a Highland dress, the kilt being of a new tartan woven expressly for himself. Upon arriving at Ballater the usual Royal salute was given by a detachment of the 42nd under Captain Munro. The Royal family have entered with zest into their customary life at Abergeldie, the Prince being busy in forest and on moor; and the Princess and her daughters with their usual out-of-door recreations. The Duke of Cambridge arrived last Saturday on a visit to their Royal Highnesses.

Princess Frederica of Hanover, who is on a visit to the Earl of St. Germans at Port Eliot, has promised to open a "Fancy Fayre," to be held in Plymouth Guildhall on the 20th and 21st, in aid of the Devon and Cornwall Hospital.

The King of the Sandwich Island left Liverpool for New York on Tuesday, in the White Star steamer *Celtic*.

The attainment of the majority of Lord Boston, who is an extensive landowner in Wales, was celebrated last week with demonstrations in Anglesey and Carnarvonshire. The rejoicings centred chiefly at Llanidan, the ancestral seat, on the Anglesey bank of the Menai Strait. His Lordship was presented with an address, and subsequently entertained his tenantry at luncheon, when he notified a reduction of 10 per cent upon the rentals of the present year. There were public dinners at Holyhead and other towns.

Last week also, festivities for four days took place at Great Barr Hall, in celebration of the coming of age of Sir Arthur Douglas Scott, Bart.; visitors, tenantry, cottagers, labourers, servants, and school children being entertained.

TRADES UNION CONGRESS.

The fourteenth annual congress of the delegates from trade societies in London and the provinces met on Monday morning at St. Andrew's Hall, Newman-street, for the purpose of discussing questions respecting capital and labour and the social condition of the labouring classes. About 200 delegates were present. Mr. W. Crawford, chairman of the Parliamentary Committee, addressed the meeting at some length, and expressed the opinion that if trades unionists took the position they ought to occupy the settlement of the pending questions affecting labour would speedily follow. Mr. E. Coulson, general secretary of the society of Operative Bricklayers, London, was elected chairman of the congress. A resolution expressing horror at the attempted assassination of General Garfield and sympathy with him and with the American nation, was the first business transacted. Mr. Broadhurst, M.P., the secretary, read the report of the Parliamentary Committee, which went into detail upon the legislative work of the year so far as it has affected the working classes.

Mr. Coulson, in his opening address on Tuesday, suggested that legal independence, equality before the law, and the right to combine, having been secured, the true policy of the working classes was a noble and generous one. They were not violent revolutionaries, but were prepared to demand that no legislative obstacles should be placed in their way; and in the first place they would not tolerate any return to the old nonsense of Protection—a declaration which was received with unwonted cheering by those present. They must see to the repeal of all laws hampering industry, and could not but sympathise with the demand for land law reform in England and Scotland. He further condemned wars for the mere sake of empire. If independent themselves, they must respect the independence of foreign workmen, for their interests were alike. A resolution condemnatory of the provisional character of the Employers' Liability Act was unanimously passed, as was another declaring persons whose expenses were not paid by a trades union or a trades council ineligible as delegates.

On Wednesday Mr. Simmons (Sussex and Kent Agricultural Labourer) moved—"That this Congress expresses its dissatisfaction at the way in which justice is administered at petty sessions in England, Ireland, and Scotland, and is of opinion that the courts of petty sessions should be reconstructed upon the same plan throughout the United Kingdom." Mr. W. H. Rowland (London Cabmen) seconded the resolution, and a discussion followed.

The congress was continued throughout the week, the programme of the matters chosen for discussion being of a varied and comprehensive character.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

Great fears were entertained that the Doncaster Meeting would prove a second edition of York in the way of weather, but Tuesday proved tolerably favourable; as, though it was dull and gloomy throughout the afternoon, there was no actual rain, except one short sharp downfall just as racing began. The "going," too, was far better than could have been anticipated, in spite of being heavy in places, and a very long arrival list gave promise of a grand week's sport. Some speedy animals put in an appearance for the Fitzwilliam Stakes, which went to Eastern Empress, and she beat Tower and Sword, Chevronel, and the rest so cleverly, that we were surprised to hear no advance upon the selling price of £600, when she was put up to auction. The defeat of Lady Emily by Candalhar in the Clumber Plate was very unexpected, as the latter had to concede 23lb.; so he must be very smart, and is a capital advertisement for Claremont, some of whose yearlings appeared in the sale ring during the week. A very notable half-dozen assembled at the post for the Champagne Stakes, as every one of them had previously won good races, with the exception of Shrewsbury. Kermesse and Dutch Oven almost entirely monopolised the betting, though Nellie had some staunch supporters, who remembered how she seemed to revel in the mud at York, where Dutch Oven signally failed to give her 7lb. On this occasion they all met at even weights, as there are no penalties or allowances in the Champagne Stakes, and, as soon as they were fairly in the line for home, the issue was reduced to a match between the two favourites, of whom Kermesse scored a rather clever victory by half a length. Nellie, who was eased when her chance of success was hopeless, finished a bad third, and the other three passed the post in a cluster. Kermesse has thus fully recovered the prestige she lost when she just failed to give weight to Dutch Oven at Goodwood, and her first meeting with Geheimniss will excite a wonderful amount of interest. A field of fourteen is the largest that has run for the Great Yorkshire Handicap since 1867, when exactly the same number started, and, by a curious coincidence, the Duke of Beaufort's colours were carried successfully by Seville. After the horses had been seen in the paddock there was a great rush to back Petronel (8 st. 12lb.), who has improved wonderfully in appearance since he was last seen in public, and is now a very grand specimen of a thoroughbred horse. Edelweiss (7 st. 8lb.) kept his place pretty firmly, in spite of the furore for the Duke of Beaufort's representative, and the north-country division stood manfully by Teviotdale (8 st. 6lb.), but none of the others were backed with any spirit. Edelweiss ran pretty well until rounding the last bend, where he was beaten, and the issue was then left to the two heavy weights, Petronel always having the better of the struggle, and winning cleverly by a neck. Syracuse (5 st. 12lb.) was a poor third, and the moderate show made by Edelweiss caused an onslaught on his stable-companion Geologist for the St. Leger.

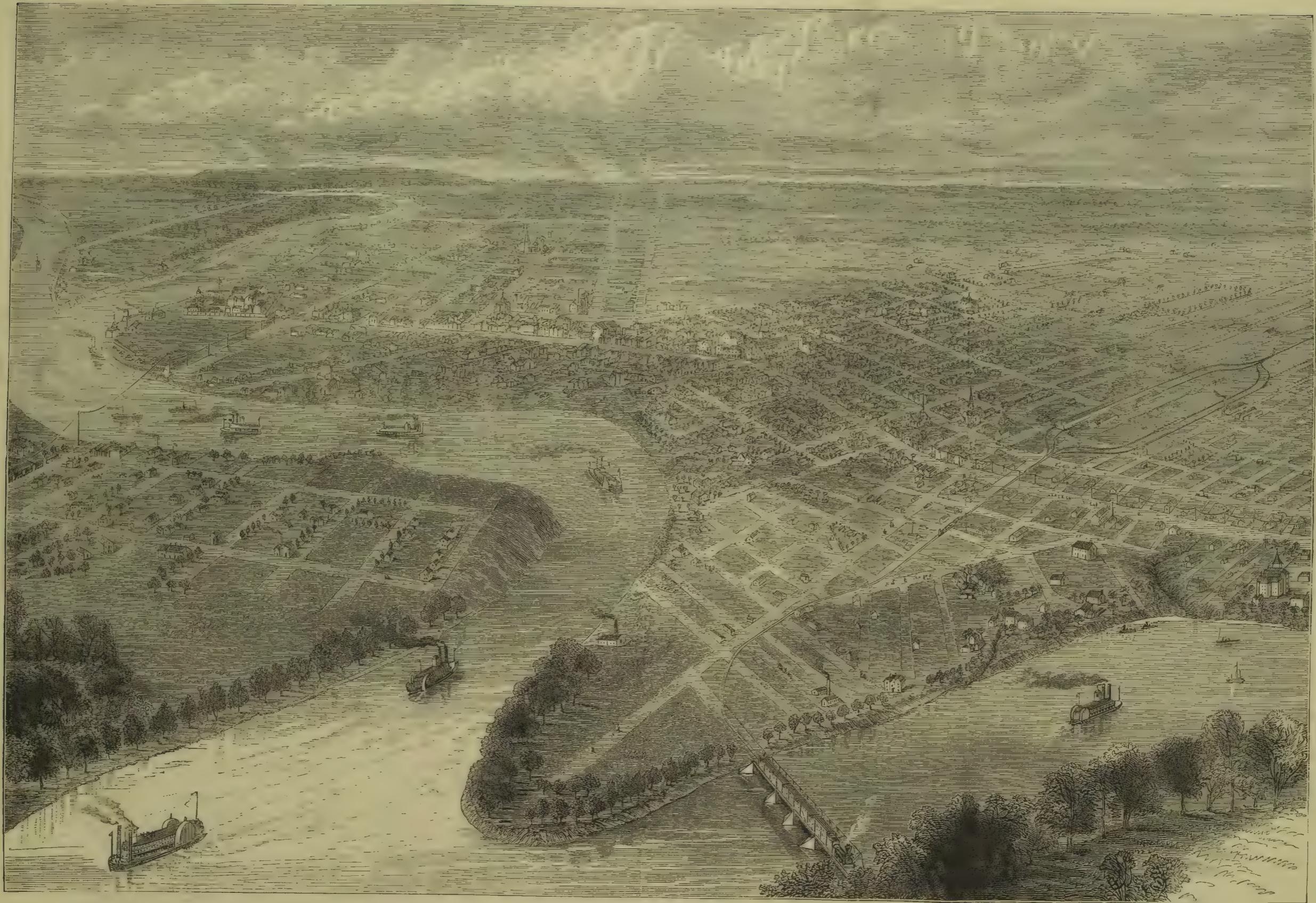
For once in a way, backers seem to have known more than layers, and the best-abused favourite of modern times has scored an easy victory in the St. Leger. Right up to the fall of the flag odds of 2 to 1 were laid against Iroquois, though it was undoubtedly odds on him supposing him to be fit and well, and an immense sum must have been taken out of the ring. Mr. McGeorge lowered the flag at the first attempt to an excellent start. When they had settled down into places Josyan drew to the front, and at a good pace made the running from St. Louis, Iroquois, and Ishmael; then came Geologist, Scobell, Voluntary, and Limestone, these being clear of Privateer and Eusebe, while Lucy Glitters acted as whipper-in. They ran in the order named up the hill, and after about five furlongs of the distance had been covered, Josyan was still showing the way from St. Louis, Ishmael, Voluntary, Geologist, Falkirk, and Scobell, while Iroquois, who had been pulled back, was now keeping company in the rear with Privateer. As they made their way past the rifle butts Josyan lost her place, and Falkirk took up the running, being followed at this point by St. Louis, Ishmael, and Lucy Glitters, while a clear interval separated the last-named lot from Limestone, Geologist, and Bal Gal, and Iroquois, improving his position, took his place alongside Lord Falmouth's mare, while Privateer was still bringing up the rear. Little change took place in the order named until passing the Red House, but when fairly in the straight Falkirk was done with, and Ishmael settled down in front of St. Louis, Lucy Glitters, Limestone, Geologist, Iroquois, Eusebe, and Scobell. Before the bend was reached the lot had closed up. A quarter of a mile from home Ishmael was in trouble, as were also St. Louis, Limestone, and Eusebe, and Lucy Glitters coming through with a rush took a clear lead of Geologist and Iroquois, and to this trio the race was reduced a furlong from home. At the distance Lucy Glitters was beaten, and Iroquois, shooting out with a clear lead of Geologist, ran home an easy winner by a length; three-quarters of a length separated Geologist from Lucy Glitters; St. Louis was a bad fourth; then came Eusebe fifth, Ishmael sixth, Fortissimo seventh, Bal Gal eighth, Limestone ninth, Scobell and Falkirk next, the last four being Lord Chelmsford, Privateer, Josyan, and Voluntary. Time, 3 min. 20 3-5 sec.

The remaining events of the day were of very minor importance, but we may note that Tristan easily disposed of Exeter in the Queen's Plate; and that Little Sister beat Shrewsbury, Pursebearer, and a good field for the Tattersall's Sale Stakes.

Messrs. Tattersall have a gigantic catalogue of upwards of four hundred lots of blood stock for sale during the Doncaster race week, and, under these circumstances, the result of the first day's sale must have been most disheartening. Out of more than sixty lots that were sent into the ring, only twenty-two changed hands, and nine of those were brood mares, horses in training, &c. The highest price that was given for a yearling was 200 gs., which Mr. Bowler paid for a Blair Athol colt, who was decidedly lame, having hit his leg during the morning. Tapestry (400 gs.) and Triumvir (330 gs.) seemed pretty well sold, whilst Mr. Bowes was lucky to get 400 gs. for the roaring Reconciliation, and we are glad that such an undesirable brood mare is destined for foreign shores.

The regatta promoted by the Messrs. Chinney, who have most generously promised £200 per annum for five years for the advancement of sculling amongst Englishmen, produced some capital sport. In the Senior Race, Beyd fully maintained his position as the best man in this country, for Lagan, Hawden, and Gibson could make no show against him in the final heat. There were thirty entries for the junior event, which fell to Rix, of Richmond, after a capital race with Owen and Thomas.

The second swimming-match between Beckwith and Jones, which took place at the Lambeth Baths last Saturday, was a complete fiasco. Jones gave up before he had gone half the distance, and, from the groans and hisses with which the numerous spectators greeted him, it was evident that no one believed that he had made the least effort to win.



WINNIPEG, THE CAPITAL OF MANITOBA, IN THE CANADIAN DOMINION.—SEE PAGE 282.



LIONESS AND CUBS.

DRAWN BY S. CARTER.



OPENING THE NEW MARKET-HALL, SOUTHPORT.



MASQUERADE MARKET FOLK AT THE OPENING OF THE SOUTHPORT MARKET-HALL.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

The Extra Supplement.

LIONESS AND CUBS.

The family group of a grand feline species, drawn by an Artist, Mr. Samuel Carter, whose delineations of animal life are much commended for their truth and fidelity to nature, will speak for itself to each of our readers. There is a touch of that nature which "makes the whole world kin," and which brings even the brute creatures, at least the Mammalia, within the reach of human sympathies, in such an exhibition of maternal tenderness and infantine dependence, among the fiercest and most terrible wild beasts of the forest. It is a mother with her children, and that is saying much; the "harmless, necessary cat," with her kittens in a basket, is not denied a certain respectful consideration in the household of gentle folk; the lioness with her cubs, so long as we do not fear to be torn to pieces for their meat, should be viewed with equal regard. There is only the natural difference of size and strength, and the effect of domestication for many thousand past generations, to render our familiar companion in the kitchen and parlour less obnoxious than this formidable denizen of the Indian or African jungle. She is simply a big cat and a wild one, and the cubs or whelps are like their parent, as they ought to be; and the carnivorous races have as good a right to live as any others. It is not for man to reproach them with their appointed method of obtaining suitable food; but only to take care lest his own flesh, or that of those whom he ought to protect, should be appropriated to the leonine family larder. There is no such danger, however, in the case of animals kept by the Zoological Society in secure confinement behind a row of stout iron bars; and we may safely admire the subject of this drawing at a short distance outside the cage.

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

The Marquis of Lorne, Governor-General of Canada, on his way to visit the great North-West Territory, which extends a thousand or twelve hundred miles beyond Lake Winnipeg and the Red River, to the Rocky Mountains and to the frontier of British Columbia, recently sojourned a week in this new city. Though bearing the same name as the lake, the town of Winnipeg is not actually situated upon its shores.

The View we have engraved shows this town of Winnipeg, or rather city, as being the capital and seat of government of a Province, Manitoba, one of the confederated Provinces forming the grand Dominion of Canada. Our readers will see, at a glance, that Winnipeg does not stand upon the shore of a lake, but upon the bank of a river, nearly opposite to the confluence of the two rivers, where the Assinobine, flowing eastward from the western prairie country, joins the Red River, which flows from south to north and enters Lake Winnipeg at Selkirk, about twenty miles below the city. There is also a Lake Manitoba, from which the name of the new Province is derived, and which lies thirty or forty miles north-west of the city of Winnipeg; indeed, there is an extensive chain of lakes, receiving the streams of many large rivers, the largest being the Saskatchewan, all which finally enter Hudson's Bay on its western side. They form a vast system of inland navigable waters, by which, it is expected, the corn and other agricultural produce of the immense North-West Territory, with the aid of the Canadian Pacific Railway, will be conveyed to Port Nelson, in Hudson's Bay, for shipment and commercial export in the summer months; the voyage from Port Nelson to Liverpool being shorter than from New York.

Manitoba will, at the same time, be very soon placed in direct railway connection, to the eastward, with the existing Canadian navigation from Lake Superior, admitting the passage of ships of fifteen hundred tons thence to the Atlantic Ocean; so that its facilities of export trade will exceed those of any other place in the western parts of North America. The whole Province of Manitoba, but especially the Red River district, surpasses every land of the Continent in the rich fertility and depth of its soil, while the climate is admirably suitable for wheat-growing, for root crops, for stock-raising, and for the culture of many kinds of fruit. It is also comparatively exempt from certain insect pests and other perils that beset some of the prairie countries farther south.

The city of Winnipeg is but ten or twelve years old. This place was previously known as Fort Garry, one of the Hudson's Bay Company's stations for purchasing furs of the Indians; but there were also a few hundred Scotch settlers, whom Lord Selkirk placed here between 1811 and 1816. It was called the "Red River Settlement," and was considered hopelessly out of the world. Since the transfer of the territorial dominion from the Hudson's Bay Company to the Canadian Government wonderful progress has been effected. The population of Manitoba, a province measuring about 100 miles and 135 miles in different directions, already numbers 114,000, and their agricultural industry now begins to contribute handsomely to the wealth of the Canadian Dominion. It is nothing to what it will probably be in another ten or twenty years. Winnipeg, to be sure, as the *Times*' correspondent with the Marquis of Lorne has lately remarked, is not a pretty town, nor yet in perfect order, but 15,000 inhabitants dwell there in great prosperity, and mean to see it become, at least, the equal of Chicago, or of Cincinnati. The principal street, Main-street, which is 132 ft. wide, is lined with handsome and substantial buildings of cream-coloured brick, good houses and shops, public edifices, the Townhall, the Post-Office, the Market, the Dominion Land Office, the Custom-House, and several Colleges; while numerous large churches and Institutes, the Banks, hotels, newspaperoffices, and a variety of shops and stores, prove the activity of social civilisation. The other chief streets are Portage-avenue, which crosses Main-street at right angles, and is of equal width; Burrows-avenue, 99 ft. wide, and several of 66 ft. width, laid out on a very regular plan. There are three public parks for recreation. On the opposite bank of the river is the French half-breed village of St. Boniface, the seat of an influential Roman Catholic missionary bishopric, which has done much good among the Indians.

The reader will find a correct statistical account of Manitoba, and some particulars concerning the remoter North-west Territories, in the new "Handbook to Canada," published by Messrs. S. W. Silver and Co., of Cornhill, uniform with their well-known "Handbook to South Africa," and "Handbook to Australia and New Zealand." But we should prefer, as more agreeable for set perusal, upon this interesting subject, to recommend Mr. W. Fraser Rae's new volume, entitled "Newfoundland to Manitoba," composed of letters which he wrote for the *Times* in 1878 and again in 1880, describing the Maritime Provinces, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Lower Canada, and his further journey, upon two occasions, to the Red River and the Prairie Provinces of the West. This book is published by Messrs. Sampson Low and Co. Mr. Rae is a bright and pleasant writer, as well as a keen observer and inquirer, and is widely acquainted

with all parts of British North America and the United States. The *Times* correspondent just now accompanying the Marquis of Lorne's suite, in the visit of his Excellency to the western provinces, is not Mr. Rae, but Dr. W. H. Russell. "A Trip to Manitoba," by Miss Mary Fitzgibbon (Bentley, publisher) is very entertaining, and gives much local information.

SOUTHPORT, LANCASHIRE.

On the low-lying, flat, monotonous Lancashire coast, a short distance north of Liverpool, and not far from the mouth of the Ribble estuary, Southport has become a favourite watering-place, chiefly for the salubrity of its sea air, there being nothing attractive in the neighbouring scenery. The sea, too, is here extremely shallow, and retires far from the land at ebb tide. On Wednesday of last week, however, the town was enlivened by much festivity, upon the double occasion of the opening of the northern extension of the promenade by the Earl of Lathom, and the opening of the new markets by the Earl of Derby. The latter range of buildings, which have been erected in classic style from the designs of Messrs. Mellor and Sutton, local architects, are situate in Eastbank-street, but with streets on two other sides, and there are no fewer than thirteen entrances. At the centre door in Eastbank-street are pilasters and columns supporting figures of Flora and Ceres, and over this entrance is a pediment, and scroll case, containing a clock, the pediment crowned with a sculptured group. Behind this is an octagonal dome covered with zinc of fish-plate pattern. Over the central entrance in King-street is a bell turret supported by Tuscan columns and pilasters. The building is spanned by five bays of principals supported on iron columns, and is divided into three parts. General traders have 2660 square yards allotted to them; the fish dealers 719 square yards; and wholesale dealers 824 square yards. The cost was £23,800. On Wednesday, in the forenoon, a carriage procession, including vehicles containing the Mayor and Lords Derby and Lathom, with Colonel Stanley, M.P., Mr. Briggs, M.P., Mr. M'Innies, M.P., and the Mayors of several Lancashire towns, left the Townhall for the new promenade, on which was a portcullis, guarded by knights in armour. Here an address and a silver key were presented to Lord Lathom, who opened the portcullis, and the procession then passed through on to the promenade, which is 1391 yards in length. The old promenade, from Duke-street to Seabank-road, is 1209 yards long, so that the total length is now 2600 yards. The cost of the land was £8099, and the contract for works, £31,364, making a total of £39,463; but it is expected that the sale of land thus reclaimed from the foreshore will more than make up to the Corporation for this expenditure. Having passed along the promenade, the procession moved to the market, where an address and a silver key were presented to Lord Derby, who opened the principal door of the building. The market was gaily decorated, and the stallkeepers or market-women were attired in masquerade costumes of the olden time. In declaring the market open, the Earl of Derby sketched the rise and progress of Southport, and said that in the forthcoming redistribution of Parliamentary seats Southport would desire to be considered. The Earls of Derby and Lathom, and other invited guests were entertained by the Mayor (Alderman Sutton) at a banquet in Cambridge Hall, where Lord Derby delivered an instructive and encouraging speech upon the general condition of England. The local festivities closed with an illumination of the Boulevards with thousands of Chinese lanterns, a torchlight procession of people in old English dress, and a display of fireworks.

RESEARCHES IN ANIMAL PHYSIOLOGY.

In a summary notice, last week, of the proceedings of the British Association at York, it was wrongly stated that Professor J. Burdon Sanderson on Friday, the 2nd inst., delivered an address "vindicating the practice of vivisection." It was Dr. Acland, in some remarks that followed the address of Professor Burdon Sanderson, in the Section of Anatomy and Physiology, who said that "the address furnished a strong proof of the folly of placing a legislative check upon the progress of research in that vast subject." Professor Burdon Sanderson, who was President of the Section, did not allude to this question at all. His address consisted mainly of a review of the chief discoveries "relating to animal motion," during the past fifty years, and concluded as follows:—"The investigators who are now working with such earnestness in all parts of the world for the advance of physiology have before them a definite and well-understood purpose, that purpose being to acquire an exact knowledge of the chemical and physical processes of animal life, and of the self-acting machinery by which they are regulated for the general good of the organism. The more singly and straightforwardly we direct our efforts to these ends the sooner we shall attain to the still higher purpose—the effectual application of our knowledge for the increase of human happiness. The science of physiology has already afforded her aid to the art of medicine in furnishing her vast store of knowledge obtained by the experimental investigation of the action of remedies and of the causes of disease. These investigations are now being carried on in all parts of the world with great diligence, so that we may confidently anticipate that during the next generation the progress of pathology will be as rapid as that of physiology has been in the past, and that as time goes on the practice of medicine will gradually come more and more under the influence of scientific knowledge. That this change is already in progress we have abundant evidence. We need make no effort to hasten the process, for we may be quite sure that, as soon as science is competent to dictate, art will be ready to obey." On the motion of Professor Allen Thomson, seconded by Dr. Acland, a vote of thanks was passed for this instructive address.

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HOME NEWS.

The members of the Brighton and Sussex Natural History Society had an excursion to Mayfield last Saturday.

The freedom of Banff was conferred yesterday week upon Mr. Grant-Duff, the new Governor of Madras.

At the annual session of the justices of Lancashire it was stated that the late riots in the colliery district had cost the county £23,000.

The foundation-stone of new buildings for the South Hornsey Local Board of Health was laid on Thursday, at Milton-road, by Mr. Boor, chairman of the board.

It has been decided that the four Assistant Judicial Commissioners appointed under the Irish Land Act shall receive £1000 a year each.

A branch of the Bank of England will be opened at the Royal Courts of Justice in the course of October, to which will be attached the Chancery Pay Office in that building.

The Oxford Town Council on Monday adopted a precept levying a rate upon the various parishes to meet the cost of the recent Election Commission, amounting to £3781.

The Sixth Annual Dairy Show of the British Dairy Farmers' Association opened at the Agricultural Hall on Thursday, continuing until next Tuesday.

The Broadstairs pier commissioners have resolved to apply for a provisional order to build a new jetty and pier near their present structure.

Mr. Chitty, Q.C., M.P. for Oxford, has been appointed to the judgeship of the Chancery division, in succession to the Master of the Rolls, who is transferred to the Court of Appeal. A vacancy is thus created in the representation of Oxford.

A meeting was held on Monday in Brighton for the purpose considering the desirability of holding in the town, in December next, a domestic sanitary and scientific exhibition. A resolution embodying the object of the meeting was agreed to.

A flower and fruit show was held on the 8th inst. in the Sydney Gardens, Bath. Favoured by fine weather, the fete proved a great success, and attracted large numbers of visitors from the surrounding district.

The Royal Polytechnic Institution, for forty-three years past a place of scientific amusement, was closed last Saturday, after a last flicker of popularity caused by the announcement that it was to be given up.

Sixty farmers, holding land under the Duke of Devonshire in the Peak district, have petitioned his Grace for a reduction in rent, assigning as a reason that the "present rents are a great burden to them."

The usual weekly return of metropolitan pauperism for the first week in September shows there were 47,798 indoor and 37,237 outdoor paupers, as compared with 45,909 indoor and 36,233 outdoor paupers for the corresponding week of last year. The total number of vagrants relieved was 703.

By an Act passed in the last Session it is provided that all lands in the United Kingdom for the service of the Inland Revenue Department are to vest in the Commissioners of Public Works, and freeholds to remain so vested for the Commissioners of Works.

It is stated that Lord Justice Bramwell has tendered his resignation, having been on the Bench for a quarter of a century. He was made a Baron of the Exchequer in 1856, and a Lord Justice of Appeal in 1876. He is seventy-three years of age.

Her Majesty's armour-plated turret-ship and ram Conqueror was floated out of Chatham Dock on the 8th inst., in the presence of several thousand spectators. The "christening" ceremony was performed by Lady Clarke, wife of Colonel Sir Andrew Clarke. The vessel will carry four heavy guns in her turret. In addition to her ram, which is of greater length than that of any other ship in the Navy, with the exception of the Polyphemus, she will be fitted with Whitehead's torpedo apparatus. Her engines are of 4500-horse power.

The Park Theatre, Park-street, Camden Town, was totally destroyed by fire early on Sunday morning. Shortly after the close of the performance of "La Sonnambula" on Saturday night one of the employés noticed smoke proceeding from a store-room behind a disused stage box. Some one incautiously opened the door, and the flames quickly took possession of the entire building. The efforts of the fire brigade were powerless to stay the fire; but the flames were prevented from spreading. The theatre was opened in May, 1873.

In London last week 2513 births and 1229 deaths were registered. Allowing for increase of population, the births were 20 and the deaths 199 below the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The deaths included 27 from smallpox, 27 from measles, 48 from scarlet fever, 14 from diphtheria, 29 from whooping-cough, 2 from typhus fever, 10 from enteric fever, 2 from ill-defined forms of continued fever, 39 from diarrhoea, 2 from dysentery, and 1 from simple cholera.

The adjourned meeting of the Cotton Spinners of Lancashire and three neighbouring counties was held in the Manchester Townhall on Tuesday, when it was announced that the returns which had been received from the entire district justified the proposal that the mills should be closed for a week. The object of this movement is to put an end to the speculations of a "ring" of brokers in Liverpool, who are said to have forced up the price of the raw material. It was unanimously decided to close the mills for one week.

The emigration returns for the port of Liverpool show that during August 21,321 emigrants left Liverpool, being 2669 more than in July, and 5380 more than in August last year. Of this number 11,732 were English, 1704 Irish, and 6681 foreigners. The destination of 18,072 was the United States, and of 2968 British North America.—The Dominion Line steamer St. Louis sailed from Liverpool on Tuesday with 366 farmers and their families, bound for Texas. There were also thirteen saloon passengers for the same destination. The majority are stated to come from the north of England.

Under the auspices of a society calling itself "The National League for the Unification and Consolidation of the Empire," a meeting of delegates was held at the Westminster Palace Hotel on Thursday, the 8th inst., to start a movement against "one-sided free trade." The Conference resumed its sittings yesterday week, when Mr. Hunt, of Bristol, the chairman, advocated a five-shilling duty upon corn. Resolutions were passed in favour of free trade between England and the Colonies, the representation of the Colonies in Parliament, and the formation of a national League to labour for these objects. On Saturday last the Conference concluded its sittings at the Westminster Palace Hotel with a dinner, at which Mr. John Bateman presided. Sir Algernon Borthwick described Free Trade as a policy which, carried to its logical conclusion, would squander the accumulations of the past, extract those of the present, and discount those of the future. Mr. Sampson Lloyd explained Fair Trade to be freedom not only to purchase the products of other men's labour, but freedom to dispose of the products of their own.

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JOTTINGS AT THE OPENING OF THE NEW TOWNSHALL AT HASTINGS.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

THE NEW INFIRMARY AT BOLTON.

This Exhibition of Fine Arts, which has been got up at Bolton, in Lancashire, for the benefit of the funds of the Infirmary, was opened last week. The new Infirmary building, of which we give an Illustration, has been erected from designs by Mr. R. K. Freeman, the architect, at a cost of about £25,000, and is a handsome Gothic structure of brick, with stone dressings. It will contain seventy-five beds, sixteen of which belong to a children's ward, erected according to the bequest of Dr. S. Taylor Chadwick, who left £5000 towards the endowment. The building is arranged in four distinct blocks, the centre for administrative offices, a pavilion at each end, and the children's hospital in the rear. The main corridor is 300 feet long. The

cubic space per bed is 1820 feet in the pavilions, or in some of the adult wards 1877 feet per bed; and 1700 feet per bed in the childrens' wards. The site is on the Bridge-house estate, near Chorley-street, a position withdrawn from the noise and smoke of the town. The new Infirmary takes the place of one built in 1826, which, even as enlarged more recently, only provided twenty-six beds, a number found quite inadequate for a town so closely connected with a mining and manufacturing district as Bolton. The subscriptions to the building fund reflect credit upon the public spirit of the inhabitants. Sums from £100 up to £2000 and £5000 have been supplemented by hearty help from a working men's committee, which raised £2000. But there is much need for the addition to the fund, which it is hoped the receipts from the exhibition may provide. The

design of this exhibition was originated by the late Mr. Selim Rothwell, artist, of Manchester. The collection consists of 1600 paintings, etchings, engravings, and pieces of sculpture and bronzes hung and arranged in thirty-one rooms and five corridors. There are loans of pottery, coins, and ancient armour. One of the most liberal lenders of pictures is Mr. G. Fox, Elmhurst Hall, Lichfield. The Earl of Derby, Mr. C. H. Richards, Mr. Agnew, M.P., and Mr. Leake, M.P., are prominent among the Lancashire contributors. The exhibition, which includes some very excellent works—among them being Miss Thompson's "Balaclava"—will remain open for two months. The Illustration of the Bolton Infirmary is from a photograph by Mr. Reuben Mitchell, giving a view of the new building from the bridge in the Park.



THE NEW INFIRMARY, BOLTON, LANCASHIRE.

THE NEW TOWNHALL OF HASTINGS.

The opening of the new Townhall of Hastings, on Wednesday week, was made the occasion of a successful demonstration. The new buildings comprise a range of offices for the borough officials, an annexe for the police business, and two spacious chambers, to be used respectively as a police court and a council chamber. The main entrance is in Queen's-road, immediately opposite the new buildings now in course of erection by Mr. G. Gaze for a theatre and opera-house, and adjoining the cricket and recreation ground. The Townhall is a Gothic building, of local blue stone, with Bath dressings. It is highly creditable to Mr. H. Ward, the architect: and there are some historical sculptures on the front by Mr. Earp. These represent the Arms of the Cinque Ports, the Building of Hastings Castle, the Battle of Hastings, in which King Harold appears drawing the arrow from his eye; the Cinque Ports Barons Bearing the Canopy at the Coronation, 1264; the Landing and Defeat of the French, 1363; Queen Elizabeth granting the Corporation Charter; the Ships of the Cinque Ports going to meet the Armada; and the Hastings Fishermen Boarding the French Pirates, 1796. In the council chamber, the largest hall in the building, are displayed upon the windows the arms of Montgomery, Albine, Plantagenet, Fitzalan, Radcliffe, Savile, Leonard, and Yelverton, who were Sussex peers, the arms of the Royal Duke of Sussex, and those of the see of Chichester.

The opening ceremony took place about one o'clock in the Council Chamber. The Mayor of Hastings, Mr. Alderman Gausden, entered the room in his robes, accompanied by Mr. Gregory, M.P., Sir Edward Watkin, Chairman of the South-Eastern Railway, Mr. John Shaw, Mr. Myles Fenton, and Mr. J. P. Knight, Traffic Manager of the London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway, and Mr. Alderman Winter, Deputy Mayor. Many of the local clergy, gentry, and tradesmen were present. The Mayor began the proceedings by a speech referring to the past history of the borough. The old Townhall in the High-street, he said, was built in 1825, when the population was only six thousand, while now the population was over forty-two thousand. The party afterwards proceeded to the adjacent recreation-ground, where a large marquee had been erected for the accommodation of the visitors and guests. Here luncheon was provided for about 350 persons. The Mayor presided. The Rev. R. Crosse proposed the toast of "The Borough and County Members," to which Mr. Gregory, M.P., replied. Mr. G. Scrivens gave "The Health of the Mayors of Sandwich, Winchelsea, Margate, and Maidstone, and the High Constable of Lewes," to which the Mayor of Sandwich and Mr. Wynne Baxter responded. The toast of "The Directors of the South-Eastern and South Coast Railway Companies" was given by the Mayor, who referred to the late lawsuit between the Corporation and the South-Eastern Company, with respect to the power and jurisdiction of the Railway Commissioners. He should like to hear that, consistently with their duty to their shareholders, Sir Edward Watkin and his colleagues had decided to reduce the fares on that line, for undoubtedly there was very great comparison to be drawn between the fares charged to Hastings and those to Ramsgate and Margate. Sir Edward Watkin returned thanks, and the toast was also replied to by Mr. J. P. Knight, after which several other toasts were given. In the evening the Mayor gave an invitation soirée in the new building, which was largely attended.

THE HUNGARIAN CAVALRY.

The Sketches of life and training in a Hungarian cavalry regiment, which fill two pages of this week's Supplement, were drawn by one of the Artists on the staff of our Journal, who is an Austrian by birth, and has served in that branch of the Imperial and Royal Army. They have an especial interest just now, when his Majesty the Emperor Francis Joseph has just finished a grand inspection of the cavalry, and witnessed their performance of a series of manoeuvres which took place at the head-quarters of two divisions of the Army, at a place called Mező-Kövesd, in the north of Hungary. On Friday last week, at the end of the final manoeuvre, his Majesty assembled the officers of the corps, and expressed his satisfaction to the Inspector-General of Cavalry and the commanding officers, and through them to the troops. The two corps d'armée then sent forward their cavalry divisions to Miskolc. The Emperor accompanied the first Cavalry Division for some distance on horseback, and then took the train to Miskolc, where a considerable force of all arms has been assembled for manoeuvres on a large scale, during the present week, under the superintendence of the Minister of War, in the presence of the Emperor and of several princely guests. There were to be collected at Miskolc, on Monday last, fifty-four battalions of Austrian infantry and twenty-four battalions of Hungarian Honvéd, numbering altogether thirty-four thousand four hundred men. In addition to these, there should be sixty-eight squadrons of cavalry, beside the pioneers and hospital corps. The grand total of the force to be reviewed would amount to about fifty thousand men, including twenty-nine batteries of artillery. The whole would be under the command of the Archduke Albrecht. These manoeuvres will, it is considered, decide the merits of the new system of organisation which has been recently introduced into the Austrian Army; and all the foreign Governments show considerable interest in this question.

The Austro-Hungarian cavalry, on its ordinary peace footing, consists of forty-one regiments, numbering altogether 42,271 troopers and 1722 officers. Each regiment, in general, comprises six field-squadrons and one dépôt squadron, but the Hungarian Honvéd Cavalry regiment is somewhat differently organised. The ordinary force of 246 squadrons can be raised to 426 squadrons by calling out the reserves in time of war. There are twenty cavalry brigades; and the regiments are distinguished in three classes, fourteen Dragoon regiments, sixteen Hussar regiments, and eleven Uhlan or Lancer regiments.

The Magyars, or Hungarians, above all the other populations of the composite Monarchy, show a great natural predilection for service in the army, but more especially in the mounted regiments. A Magyar who is enrolled in one of the Hussar regiments will look down with high sense of superiority upon the infantry and artillery. For the Marines, of course, he will entertain no respect whatever, seeing that not even their officers ride on horseback. Hungary is a land of vast herds of horses, which were recently made the subject of some sketches by the same Artist, engraved and published in this journal. The total number of horses in Hungary is computed to be nearly three millions. It is therefore quite congenial to the tastes and habits of the Hungarian people to serve in the cavalry. Those who are drawn in the conscription always seem to be very jolly about it. They wear bunches of flowers in their hats, and are treated with plenty of beer and wine. The first ordeal that the new soldier must go through is that of being stripped quite naked, to be measured and examined by a committee of several military officers, surgeons, and two or three citizens deputed for this purpose. The man's stature, breadth of chest, girth, soundness of lungs, and

other particulars of bodily condition are strictly ascertained. Not less care is taken in the admission of horses to a cavalry regiment with the examination of their soundness and fitness for the service. They are placed under regular training for two years, after which they are expected to make perfect troop-horses. The men, too, are subjected to a systematic course of gymnastics, in addition to the military drill.

The rules and course of instruction for both men and horses of the Imperial and Royal Cavalry are minutely set forth in a book which has been printed at the Government printing-office at Vienna, and which seems worthy of being studied by persons of the military profession. These precepts are accompanied by many interesting observations upon the powers and habits of the horse; the action of the legs in different paces—walking, trotting, and galloping; the performances of leaping over fences and ditches, clambering steep ascents, wading through water or marshes, and swimming, in which the Austrian and Hungarian cavalry are very expert. The soldier in swimming with his horse does not sit upon it, but floats above, grasping the horse's mane with both hands, and striking out with his own feet. Our Artist has seen, at Nussdorf, on the Danube, near Vienna, the whole of Count Trani's regiment of Uhlan swim very quickly across the river, which is there 400 yards broad, and both deep and of strong current. Every cavalry regiment is able to cross a large river, men and horses all fully accoutred, and the men with their sabres and carbines. They are trained also to leap at various heights and distances. Upon one such occasion, we are told, three regiments would ride fifty yards up a steep slope, and leap a fence four feet high, at the top of the slope, with a small ditch beside it; then going up a second incline, leap another fence three feet high, with three small ditches, all which was done without the slightest mishap, the squadrons keeping their proper formation.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

A rifle contest for prizes of the value of several hundred pounds was held at the Wimbledon ranges last Saturday among the 1st Surrey. The prize-list comprised many handsome and valuable pieces of plate—notably, the Pollock Challenge Cup, value 50 guineas, the gift of the late Field Marshal Sir George Pollock, who for many years was hon. Colonel of the corps; the Bread-street Ward Challenge Trophy, value 40 guineas; the Irvine Challenge Trophy, value 70 guineas; the Sturdy Challenge Cup, value 25 guineas; the Macdonald Lodge Challenge Cup, value 50 guineas; the Newington Challenge Cup, value 50 guineas; Captain Wire's Challenge Claret Jug; besides silver medals, and the Wimbledon series of money prizes. Most of the competitions were decided with the Snider rifle, but the Martini-Henry was brought into requisition for one, and volley and independent firing were included in the programme. The Pollock Challenge Cup was restricted to marksmen or first-class shots, and was won by Private Croker. The Sturdy Challenge Cup, value 25 guineas, also restricted to marksmen or first-class shots, was won by Private Spou. The Ladies' Challenge Cup, value £20, was carried off by Corporal Messenger. The Macdonald Lodge Challenge Cup, value 50 guineas, to which was added a prize of 5 guineas for the best score, was won by Armourer-Sergeant Watkins.

Sir Julian Goldsmid, Bart., who has recently been gazetted to the honorary colonelship of the 1st Sussex Artillery Volunteers, a corps about 850 strong, in succession to the late Colonel C. S. Hammington, made an inspection of the men at the County Cricket Grounds, Brighton, last Saturday, when, besides the Brighton batteries, there were present representatives of the Eastbourne, Shoreham, and Lewes batteries. After the inspection Sir Julian Goldsmid addressed the men, and expressed a hope that his connection with the corps would extend over many years.—The annual prize meeting of the E and F companies of the Brighton Rifle Volunteers took place on the same day.

The competition for the cup given by the Mayor of Exeter, which has been in progress for four months between members of five Exeter companies, was brought to a close on Saturday. Some unusually high scoring has been made. The ranges were 200 and 500 yards, ten shots at each distance, at Wimbledon targets. Sergeant Gratwick, of No. 1 company, who on Saturday made ten consecutive bull's-eyes at 200 yards, became the winner of the prize.

The 2nd Seaham Artillery Volunteers were inspected by the Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant, the Marquis of Londonderry, at Seaham, last Saturday. Viscount Castlereagh, M.P., commanded, the guns being in charge of Lord Henry Vane Tempest. After the inspection the prizes won at the Shoeburyness competition were distributed by Lady Londonderry.

At a meeting held at Plymouth yesterday week, it was decided to establish a battery of Naval Artillery Volunteers. It was stated that the Admiralty were desirous of the formation of these batteries round the coast, and that, while offering no capitulation grant in aid of the funds, they were willing to furnish gun-boats, cutters, and every requisite for enabling members to render themselves efficient.

General Cameron reviewed on Saturday 4000 Lancashire volunteers in the Marsh, Preston. In consequence of being unable to secure Moor Park for the purposes of the review, it became necessary to narrow the original design of the promoters, who had contemplated an assemblage of 10,000 Volunteers.

A general order issued by the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief states that Volunteers, when attending banquets, receptions, or rifle meetings out of the United Kingdom will not be permitted to wear uniform; nor be permitted to use Government arms at rifle meetings abroad.

THE HIGHER EDUCATION OF WOMEN.

The Oxford examinations for the year 1882 will consist of a first examination and a second examination, both which cannot be passed by any candidate in the same year, nor can any candidate be admitted to the second examination unless she has passed the first, or some other examination accepted by the delegates as equivalent. The first examination will be held in June and December. The second examination will be held in June only. The examinations in June will be held on June 5, 1882, and the examination in December will begin on Dec. 11. Candidates for the examinations to be held in June may be examined, with the consent of the local secretary, at any of the places appointed for the local examination of girls, except London. Candidates for the examination to be held in December will be examined in Oxford only. There will be a first examination held in December, in Oxford only, the examination for which will begin on Dec. 12. Forms of entry may be obtained from Mr. G. E. Baker, Magdalen College, Oxford, on and after Oct 1, and must be returned, with the fees, on or before Nov. 1. The fees payable will be—for the first examination, or for the examination in the Rudiments of Faith and Religion, £2, and £2 10s. for the Pass Examination or for the Examination for Honours. No fee can be returned under any circumstances, or be carried to the credit of a candidate at a subsequent examination.

NOVELS.

Dancing is often, not to say generally, regarded merely as a healthful exercise, or as a graceful or ungraceful mode of motion, or as a frivolous but agreeable and even convenient pastime, whereby a night of pleasure may be protracted to broad daylight; that it may be something more serious, however, the pages of *Fickle Fortune*: by E. Werner (Richard Bentley and Son), a novel translated very well indeed, to judge from the impression made by a perusal of the English version alone, from the German, will render painfully apparent. The novel is contained in two volumes; and, before the first of them has been finished, the reader will conceive a pleasantly apprehensive conviction of something dreadful, or at any rate momentous, to come, as the consequence of a waltz. The partners, of course, are not of the same sex; neither of them wishes to dance with the other; and yet, when the reluctantly assumed partnership is dissolved, after ten minutes' contact amid a whirling throng, each partner has undergone some mysterious process, whereby a mutual influence, likely to control the future of both, has been established between them. There is a Sanscrit work called "The Book of Good Counsel," or something of that sort, wherein it is recommended that two persons of opposite sexes should not "sit together in a sequestered spot" (unless, no doubt, they happen to be engaged, or are already wedded), on the ground that "contiguity of the kind is in any case to be avoided;" and it is almost certain that the good counsel would have included a warning against the risks run by waltzers, had the European waltz come within the range of the counsellor's experience. But, in the case under consideration, not only were the waltzers unwarmed, they were actually forced, as it were, into one another's arms by the infatuated man to whom one of the waltzers was betrothed. The position, after the eyes of the waltzers have been opened during ten minutes' frivolous amusement, as many a spectator probably considered it, is further complicated by the fact that the infatuated man believes himself and is generally believed to be the cousin and benefactor of the other waltzer. The expert reader of novels, however, will by this time have begun to suspect that there is a screw very loose indeed somewhere, that it is exceedingly doubtful whether there be any relationship at all between the two supposed cousins, and that the infatuated man, a reputed count and owner of vast possessions, is really standing in the shoes of his supposed cousin. The situation, therefore, is a very interesting one, from which there appears to be no extrication without some remarkable incidents. How that extrication is effected the reader shall be left to learn from a personal perusal of the second volume. Suffice it here to say that the story opens with a charming scene, in which the three most prominent characters are introduced to the reader and to one another on a high road where an accumulation of snow has created a temporary block, not to be overcome without uniting the horse-power of two travelling-carriages. The tale partly resembles that of "Romeo and Juliet" at the commencement, in so far as the hero and heroine fall in love almost at first sight, and discover that they belong to families which are at deadly feud, but such deadly feud as can be carried on by means of lawyers and lawsuits. The style of writing is excellent, of the easy, lucid, vivacious sort which never induces weariness, scarcely, indeed, allows time for a pause; it helps the story along as a "leader" helps the "wheeler."

Whitewashing "fallen" women is an amiable weakness enough, but it has been pretty well played out by the novelists; and in *A Man of the Day*: by the authors of "David Armstrong" (Richard Bentley and Son), it is exhibited in its most dangerous form. To rehabilitate a thoughtless, silly young woman, who has loved not wisely but too well, or has lost her reputation and her position in society by means of some infamous plot concocted against her, or by the force of general circumstances over which she had no control, or even by reason of her passionate devotion for so grand but not blameless a knight as Sir Launcelot of the Lake, may be a good deed for a novelist to do, and may teach a useful lesson; but to represent as a pearl among women, a very queen of her sex in moral as well as other attributes, some highly superior young person who, without any particularly strong temptation, stoops to folly for the sake of a handsome young scamp, without any quality but his good looks to recommend him, unless it be a glib and flattering tongue, may possibly be doing full justice to human nature and to the tendencies of womankind, but it can scarcely fail to do more harm than good. However, neither of the "fallen" women—of whom there are two in the novel, one a very superior and the other a very inferior person—can be regarded as the heroine; she is a sweet young girl, who falls in love with the "man of the day;" at least it is to be inferred that the title of the novel has reference to him. He comes of "poor but honest parents," Northumbrians, apparently, by settlement if not by origin; and, when we first make his acquaintance, he is discharging the duties of head nurse at home in the absence of his widowed but far from childless mother, who is, as usual, out at "field-work." He is a sort of Burns, though his genius expresses itself in prose rather than poetry, in essays intended to revolutionise society and propagate atheism rather than in poems destined to live for ever and to touch the hearts of any kind of society in any age; and the way in which he rises from the useful but not very honourable or lucrative position of "bird-scarer" in the service of a neighbouring farmer, through the intermediate stage of under-gamekeeper, to the high degree of a literary "lion," whose "works," breathing atheistical principles, threaten to shake to the very foundations the Churches of England and Rome, to say nothing of Little Bethel, will excite the wonder as well as the envy of most readers with any experience of literary life. But behold him, like the engineer, hoist with his own petard. The heroine, who, as has been said, falls in love with him, and with whom he simultaneously, or even previously, falls in love, is orthodox to her lissome back-bone. Hence arise difficulties, which the authors either solve or find insurmountable, as readers of the novel will ascertain. It will probably occur, however, to readers who have been very much in love and who know how readily, at such a crisis, the smallest straw is snatched at for support in prevention of a catastrophe, that the pious heroine might have been relied upon to produce a passage of Scripture to the effect that "the believing wife shall sanctify the unbelieving husband," to the mutual satisfaction of herself and her honestly sceptical lover. The novel is very pathetic in some parts, charmingly idyllic in other parts, but exceedingly unpleasant, as indeed life itself perhaps is, on the whole. The style reminds one occasionally of Mr. Gilbert's manner; it is less uncompromising, less grim, less realistic, less full of detail, but it is sometimes not at all less forcible. Regarded as a story, it is not artistically put together; regarded as a collection of scenes and studies of humanity, it is more interesting and truthful, in respect of many melancholy facts, than attractive or original. To satirise the nonsense of the age, to defend the faith, to expose the evils prevalent among us,—these are evidently some of the worthy objects which the authors had in view.

EDUCATION.

It is announced that "all prizes, honours, and degrees which the Royal University of Ireland can confer are open to female as well as to male students."

The new buildings of Churcler's College, Petersfield, were opened on Thursday, when the Right Hon. Lord Selborne gave the opening address.

The next examination of candidates for admission to the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, will commence in London on Thursday, Nov. 24 next, the medical examination taking place at the Academy on the previous day.

The new High School for Boys at Oxford, an elegant building in George-street, from the plans of Mr. T. G. Jackson, of Devereux-court, Temple (the foundation-stone of which was laid by Prince Leopold), was opened by the Earl of Jersey on Thursday; the Mayor of Oxford (Mr. J. Stanley Lowe) entertaining the Corporation and a distinguished company at dinner in the Townhall in commemoration of the event.

The winter session of the Charterhouse Science and Art School and Literary Institute will, under the presidency of the Rev. Henry Swann, M.A., begin on the 24th inst. During the late session the students numbered about 700, and nearly 500 of them presented themselves for examination, and were successful in obtaining one hundred Queen's prizes awarded by the Science and Art Department, South Kensington.

In referring to the subject of education in Lanarkshire Dr. Kerr, the Government inspector, observes that along with very creditable progress in the elementary work there is a gratifying evidence of the fact that, contrary to the expectation of many, higher education is not deteriorating, and that the primary school continues to be not less but more than formerly an important feeder of the University. From the statistics which he quotes of last year's Latin class in Glasgow University, it appears that of the 602 enrolled students no fewer than 310 had been educated entirely at the elementary schools.

Professor Owen on the 8th inst. presented the prizes to the successful students in connection with the Lancaster centre of Cambridge local examinations and to those students who had passed successfully examinations under the auspices of the Cambridge lecture extension scheme. Lancaster being the Professor's native town, he was enthusiastically received. In making the presentations, Professor Owen congratulated his young friends on having achieved a real and what was perhaps to many of them a first public success, and he thought he might call upon them to devote whatever talent and opportunity they had in further acquisition of knowledge, and that they should employ their knowledge with a view to the public good. If they did that, it would react in a very satisfactory manner upon their own lives. In his school days in Lancaster they were merely taught Latin, Greek, and algebra, and he did not remember that they were exercised upon any other subject. There were then no such agreeable stimuli as were given nowadays to boys at school. When he left school he took up other studies, which were all very agreeable to him, and if he had gained anything in doing that in knowledge, or in social position, or in power of contributing to public good, it had been through the kindness of Providence in making the kind of work he had to do most agreeable to his faculties and tastes. The knowledge that was of service to the country and to one's neighbours was really engrained in an early period of life. He would commend his own science of natural history, because it required in the student minute accuracy and observation, and for success in life he hardly knew of anything, plus honesty, that was more valuable than a habit of true and exact observation. He hoped, therefore, that the science of natural history, among the various ranges of human knowledge now imparted in the period of early youth, would not be forgotten, but would be encouraged, chiefly with reference to the business of life, the performance of which must depend upon observation, upon method, and classification.

BENEVOLENT OBJECTS.

The Mayor of Wolverhampton has presented a Royal Humane Society's testimonial on vellum to a lad named George Hooper, thirteen years of age, for jumping into a canal and rescuing from drowning a little boy four years old.

Under the presidency of Lord Radnor, the annual meeting of the Salisbury Infirmary was held on the 8th inst., when two munificent bequests were reported—£12,619 from the residuary estate of Sir G. Bowles, and £6324 for the Herbert Home, from the same source.

The sixteenth annual flower show, held on the 8th inst. in the Royal Park, Sandringham, was a complete success, favoured by delightful weather. Vast numbers of persons arrived by excursion trains from Cambridge, Norwich, Wisbech, and other parts; and the local charities, which receive the profits, will be considerably benefited. The Prince and Princess of Wales subscribe liberally to the funds.

Lady Augusta Mostyn on the 7th inst. distributed the prizes on board the Clio training-ship, which is moored off Bangor, in the Menai Strait, and has nearly 300 boys on board. Captain Moger, the captain-superintendent, on behalf of the Royal Humane Society, presented Chief Officer Delany and Instructor Marks with the certificate and medal of the society for saving a lad who had fallen overboard while a heavy sea was running in the Strait.

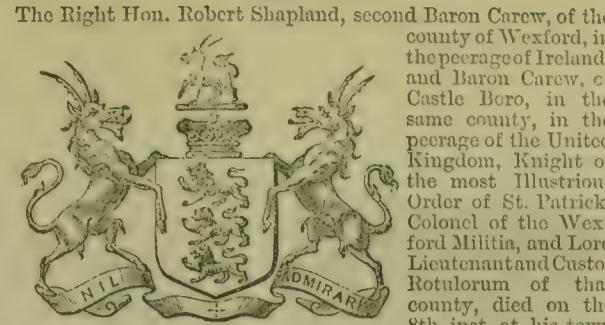
The Archbishop of Canterbury has consented to become the president of the proposed Church of England Central Home for Waifs and Strays. The objects of this home are—1. To establish a central receiving house to which parish clergymen may refer cases of destitute children. 2. To obtain homes in families for the children; and 3. To assist local Church of England homes already established. The hon. secretary is Mr. E. de M. Rudolph, 3, Granville-terrace, East-hill, Wandsworth.

The Duke of Bedford has given £100 to the funds of the Leighton Buzzard Working Men's Club and Institute, to supplement a sum of £270 realised by a bazaar which was recently held in the town. The money is to be devoted to the augmentation of the society's library and lecture fund, the improvement of the library itself, the acquisition of a number of standard works of reference for the reading-room, and the liquidation of a small debt. The books are to be permanently secured to the town by investiture, with the library, in the hands of trustees.

A Parliamentary paper recently issued shows that the balance in seamen's savings banks on Nov. 20, 1879, was £110,839; the amount received from depositors in the succeeding year, £58,549; the interest received from the National Debt Office, £3652; making a total receipt of £173,040 during the year ended Nov. 20, 1880. The amount repaid to depositors during the year was £53,295, leaving a balance to carry forward of £119,745. The same Parliamentary paper shows that during the year ended Dec. 31, 1880, the number of money orders issued at ports in the United Kingdom was 63,444, for a total amount of £321,082; at ports abroad, 4715, for a total of £60,829. The total number issued from 1855 has been 1,210,097, for a total amount of £7,273,455.

OBITUARY.

LORD CAREW.



The Right Hon. Robert Shapland, second Baron Carew, of the county of Wexford, in the peerage of Ireland, and Baron Carew, of Castle Boro, in the same county, in the peerage of the United Kingdom, Knight of the most Illustrious Order of St. Patrick, Colonel of the Wexford Militia, and Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of that county, died on the 8th inst. at his town residence, 28, Belgrave-square. His Lordship was born Jan. 28, 1818, the elder son of Robert Shapland, first Lord Carew (so created in 1831), K.P., by Jane Catherine, his wife, daughter of Major Anthony Cliffe, of New Ross, and granddaughter of Colonel Joseph Deane, of Terenure and Crumlin, M.P. for the county of Dublin, and succeeded to the peerage honours at his father's death, June 2, 1856. Lord Carew, whose decease we record, was educated at Christ Church, Oxford. From 1840 to 1847 he sat in Parliament for the county of Waterford in the Liberal interest; in the latter year became Colonel of the Wexford Militia, and in 1856 was appointed Lord Lieutenant of the county. He was invested with the ribbon of St. Patrick Feb. 29, 1872, and his decease leaves a vacancy in that order. His Lordship married, July 16, 1844, Emily Anne, second daughter of Sir George Richard Philips, Bart., of Weston, formerly M.P. for Steyning, Kidderminster, and Poole, and leaves two sons, the Hon. Robert Shapland George Julian, now third Lord Carew, born June 15, 1860, and the Hon. George Patrick John Carew, born Feb. 1, 1863. The deceased nobleman was a most popular resident landlord, the descendant of a family seated in the county of Wexford for over two hundred years. He was possessed of very extensive estates, both in that and the adjoining county of Waterford.

ADMIRAL SIR G. G. OTWAY.

Admiral Sir George Graham Otway, Bart., second Baronet, of Brightelmstone, county Sussex, died recently at Villa Rione, Naples. He was born July 15, 1816, the third son of the distinguished naval officer Admiral Sir Robert Waller Otway, Bart., G.C.B. (who was Groom of the Bedchamber to William IV. and to his Majesty, and was created a Baronet in 1831), by Clementina, his wife, daughter and coheiress of Admiral Holloway, of Wells, Somersetshire, and succeeded to the baronetcy at his father's death, May 13, 1846. He entered the Royal Navy in 1828, and attained the rank of full Admiral in 1877. Sir George married, March 28, 1848, Eliza Price Noble, daughter and coheiress of Mr. John Campbell, of Burnham Grove, Buckinghamshire, but leaves no issue, and the title devolves consequently on his next brother, now Sir Arthur John Otway, fourth Baronet, M.P. for Rochester (formerly for Stafford and for Chatham), Barrister-at-Law, who was from 1868 to 1871 Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. He was born in 1822; married, in 1851, Henrietta, daughter of the late Sir James Langham, Bart., and has issue.

RIGHT HON. JOHN PARKER.

The Right Hon. John Parker, P.C., M.A., formerly M.P. for Sheffield, died on the 5th inst., at 71, Onslow-square, aged eighty-one. He was eldest son of Mr. Hugh Parker, of Woodthorpe, Yorkshire, by Mary, his wife, daughter of Mr. Samuel Walker, of Marsborough. He was educated at Repton School, and at Brasenose College, Oxford, where he graduated M.A. He was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1823, and went the Northern Circuit. From December, 1832, to July, 1852, he represented Sheffield in Parliament in the Liberal interest; from 1836 to 1841 was a Lord of the Treasury; for a few months First Secretary of the Admiralty; then, till 1849, Joint Secretary of the Treasury, and from the last-named year till 1852 again First Secretary of the Admiralty. He was made a Privy Councillor the following year. The right hon. gentleman married, in 1853, Elizabeth Charlotte, second daughter of the late Mr. George Vernon, of Clontarf Castle, near Dublin, and sister of the present Mr. John E. Venables Vernon, of Clontarf Castle, J.P. and D.L.

MAJOR-GENERAL HUTCHINSON SYNGE.

Major-General Francis Hutchinson Syngé, late Lieutenant-Colonel commanding 43rd Regiment, died on the 5th inst. He was born March 24, 1823, the second son of the Rev. Robert Syngé, by his first wife, Anne, eldest daughter of Mr. Benjamin Follett, of Topsham, Devon, and was thus cousin to the present Sir Edward Syngé, Bart., of Lislee Court, in the county of Cork. He entered the Army in 1841, and served with the Osmanli Irregular Cavalry in Asia Minor, and afterwards in the Indian Mutiny with the 43rd Light Infantry in several actions. In the New Zealand war of 1864 and the following year he commanded that regiment at the action of Te Ranga. Major-General Syngé married, in 1872, Lucy Frances, daughter of Major-General Pole, R.A., and widow of Captain E. T. Dowbiggin, 7th Dragoon Guards.

MR. J. WINTER JONES.

Mr. John Winter Jones, F.S.A., lately Principal Librarian and Secretary of the British Museum, died suddenly at his residence, Underwood, Henley-on-Thames, on the 7th inst., aged seventy-seven. He was son of Mr. John Jones, for some time editor of the *Naval Chronicle* and *European Magazine*, received his education at St. Paul's School, and studied for the Chancery Bar, but entered the British Museum in 1850 as Assistant Keeper of the Printed Books, of which he became Keeper on M. Panizzi's promotion to the office of Principal Librarian. To this important and arduous post, the holder of which is virtually manager, under the Trustees of the entire Museum, Mr. Winter Jones was appointed in 1866, on the strong recommendation of his predecessor (afterwards Sir Anthony Panizzi, K.C.B.), and from it he retired in 1878. He edited and translated several works on foreign travel, for the Hakluyt Society, and was a contributor to the "New Biographical Dictionary," and to the *Quarterly* and *North British Reviews*. Latterly he had been engaged in writing on the excavations carried out for the British Museum in Assyria and Babylon. The deceased gentleman was highly esteemed, not only for his abilities, but his uniform courtesy and urbanity to students and readers, and his exertions were

unspareing for the improvement of the condition of the officials of the institution.

We have also to record the deaths of—

Colonel Thomas Gally Ross, C.B., Commanding 11th Bengal Lancers, on the 16th ult., aged fifty.

Professor Dowson, a well-known Orientalist and linguist, the editor of Elliot's "Muhammadan Historians of India."

Mr. F. Currey, F.R.S., F.L.S., Barrister-at-Law, on the 8th inst., at 2, Vanbrugh Park-road, aged sixty-two.

Mr. James Thorne, F.S.A., the writer, recently, aged sixty-five. He was author of "Rambles by Rivers," and a most useful "Handbook to the Environs of London."

The Rev. Cyril Herbert Eyre Wyche, M.A., Rector of East London, in South Africa, for many years Senior Curate of St. Peter's, Eaton-square, on July 25 last, drowned while crossing the Chalumna River.

Mr. Henry Latham, of The Grove, Kentish Town, and 6, Raymond-buildings, Gray's Inn, on the 3rd inst., at Grindelwald, Switzerland, aged thirty-two. He was partner in the firm of Wood, Latham, and Bigg, solicitors.

Mr. Henry Stone Smith, for upwards of fifty years in the Parliament Office, House of Lords, on the 4th inst., at Ransgate. His father was a Captain in the Navy. At the fire in the Houses of Parliament in 1834 Mr. Smith was mainly instrumental in the saving of the valuable historical records.

The Rev. Hugh Davies Owen, D.D., J.P. and D.L., late Rector of Tredegarth, Anglesey, on the 4th inst., at Beaumaris, aged eighty-five. He was twice married, and by his first wife leaves, with other issue, a son, the Rev. Hugh Davies Owen, M.A., Vicar of Penmynydd, Anglesey.

Mr. William Dennis, of Islington and Merton Grange, Gamlingay, Cambridgeshire, formerly of the Metropolitan Board of Works, and for a long time a Commissioner of Taxes, on the 5th inst., at Barnsbury, in his eightieth year. His son, Mr. William Warner Dennis, of Little Heath, Cambridge-shire, is a J.P. and D.L. for that county.

Lady Lucy Grant, on the 4th inst., at Ebenezer House, Regent's Park, aged seventy-five. Her Ladyship was the youngest daughter of the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine; was married, March 14, 1828 (as his second wife), to Mr. John Grant, of Kilgraston and Pitcaithly, in the county of Perth, and had seven sons and six daughters, of whom the second son is the present Mr. Grant, of Kilgraston.

Captain Bryan Burrell, J.P. and D.L., late 4th Dragoon Guards, on the 5th inst., at Broome Park, Alnwick, aged seventy-six. He was eldest son of Mr. William Burrell, of Broome Park, by Eleanor, his wife, daughter of Mr. Matthew Forster, of Bolton; was educated at Christ Church, Oxford, and served as High Sheriff for Northumberland in 1856. His eldest son is Major Bryan Burrell, late 15th Hussars.

Mr. Charles Woolloton, J.P., on the 7th inst., at his residence, Elstree, Nutfield, Redhill, in his sixty-second year. He was eldest son of Mr. Robert Charles Woolloton, of Brixton, and last year was Sheriff of London and Middlesex. He had received the Belgian Order of Leopold and the Greek Order of the Saviour. Mr. Woolloton married, in 1841, Clarissa, third daughter of Mr. I. D. I. Mayhew, of Enfield.

Mr. Thomas Morris Hamilton-Jones, of Moneyglass House, in the county of Antrim; and of Jonesboro' House, in the county of Armagh, at Portrush, on the 3rd inst. He was a Justice of the Peace for the counties of Antrim, Armagh, Fermanagh, Cavan, and Down, and a Deputy Lieutenant for the county of Armagh. He had served as High Sheriff for the counties of Antrim, Down, Armagh, and Fermanagh. Mr. Hamilton-Jones was born at Moneyglass in 1821; and married, in 1859, Sara Ellen, only daughter of Colonel Edward Day, H.E.I.C.S., and widow of Captain Francis Spring, 24th Regiment; and by her, who survives him, he leaves two sons and three daughters, and is succeeded in his estates by his eldest son, Kenrick John Charles, born in 1860.

Mr. Thomas Mercer Vigors, M. Inst. C.E., of Burgage, in the county of Carlow, Ireland, on the 7th inst., at Burgage, in his sixty-second year, after a short illness. He was the eldest surviving son of the late Rev. T. M. Vigors, of Burgage, and succeeded to that place on the death, in January last, of his elder brother, the late Major J. Cliffe Vigors. Mr. Vigors was employed for many years on the Indian railways, and retired last year from being acting engineer-in-chief of the Northern Bengal State Railway. During the Santhal insurrection he received the thanks of the Governor-General and Council of India for having given the first check to that rebellion. He married, in 1857, Sophie, younger daughter of the late Rev. Charles Doyne, Rector of Fenagh, in the county of Carlow, by whom he leaves four sons.

The arrangements for the ensuing session of the Associated Chambers of Commerce at Plymouth are completed. The Mayor will officially receive the delegates on Monday, Oct. 3, and the following two days will be spent in discussing the programme. The annual dinner will be presided over by the Earl of Morley, chairman of the Plymouth Chamber. On Thursday a torpedo experiment will be conducted in the Hamoaze; and in the evening Mr. Sampson Lloyd, the ex-president, is to be presented at a public conversation with a testimonial, for which the Chambers have subscribed. The remainder of the week will be spent in excursions.

The Lord Mayor of London has opened a fund at the Mansion House for the relief of the widows and orphans of the crew and passengers who were lost in the disaster to the Teuton. At the public meeting held at Southampton last Saturday for the same purpose a sum of £2500 was subscribed. The Mayor, who presided, said that he hoped the fund would reach £25,000, and he assured the meeting that it would all be wanted. It has been resolved, at a meeting called by the Mayor of Sunderland, to open a public subscription in behalf of the sufferers. The Mayor stated that, so far as is known, twenty-three widows, fifty-four children, and nine dependent parents will have to be provided for.

In a circular respecting school savings banks Mr. A. T. Corry, of the Education Department, observes that wherever the experiment has been tried in a judicious business-like and kindly spirit these institutions have proved very successful in inculcating thrifty habits among the young. In the single town of Ghent, after a six years' trial, no fewer than 13,032 scholars in the elementary schools, out of a total of 15,392, were found to have money in the banks. It appeared that there had been a steady increase during the whole period until the total savings had reached the sum equivalent to £18,522, showing an average of 28s. for each juvenile depositor. In France the system is said to be rapidly extending, and instances of considerable success in England are also cited. "These results (Mr. Corry adds) have been achieved without the pressure of any authority, and mainly by the voluntary exertions of the friends and managers of schools, and the intelligent co-operation of the teachers."



Willing Conscripts.

Gymnastic Exercises.

Examination of a New Recruit.
Leaping Practice: Fence and Ditch.

Examination of Horses.

Swimming with Horses.

Learning to Ride.
Fencing Practice: Lanes and Salvo.

NEW BOOKS.

Lapse of time, it may reasonably be maintained, has enhanced rather than diminished the value of the various essays collected together in *England and Egypt*: by Edward Dicey (Chapman and Hall); for it is even more entertaining, if not more instructive, to read the forecasts, doctrines, and arguments of a clever man, more than usually competent to deal with the subject he has taken in hand, by the light of accomplished facts, than to embark without any compass, as it were, and without any certain landmarks for guidance, upon a dreary waste of sheer speculation. And whether the question of the relations between England and Egypt can be regarded as one of small importance should be asked of the many bondholders to whom this volume of collected essays will probably appear to be a more considerable literary composition than the finest production of Victor Hugo. Nor, indeed, is the literary style, though it may not reach the degree of elevation expected in an epic poem, and may not rise to the height of eloquence employed by Mr. Gladstone in controverting some of the propositions put forward in the volume, to be altogether disregarded; it is plain, forcible, and not by any means devoid of elegance. The falsified forecasts may raise a smile occasionally, and the arguments used may seem to some minds to be based upon the sort of practical and convincing, but immoral principles, for which proverbs are so common and so convenient a vehicle; but it is not likely that anybody who is not already of the author's opinion will be much affected by them. The burden of the whole work is briefly this: the Indian Empire is worth preserving, and Egypt—that is to say, the Delta—is necessary to us for the purpose of such preservation; we should, therefore, annex Egypt incontinently. And all objections on the ground of injustice, or the like, are met by the citation of some proverb, or some argument, which justifies the commission of a second sin as the natural sequel of the first—much as a series of lies is defended in a manner by the application of the famous rule about telling a lie and sticking to it. We had no right to one place, which we annexed, so we should not hesitate to annex, with as little or less right, another, which is, or may be, necessary for the retention of the first: and so on. It reminds one of the saying that "one sin begets another;" but that saying is generally considered to be prohibitive rather than justificative. The "Introduction" will probably be considered the best and most interesting part of the book; it is full of useful information, especially in the pages relating to the late Khedive, Ismail Pasha, who, having during the first ten years of his reign won golden opinions, ended by troubling and all but destroying Egypt, himself going into voluntary exile, so far as his abdication was really voluntary. A very graphic picture, too, is drawn of the poor cultivators of the soil under the late Khedive; it is not new, however, and there is reason to believe, as the author carefully points out, that it no longer applies.

There is always one obvious objection to such works as *The Afghan War of 1879-80*: by Howard Hensman (W. H. Allen and Co.); they are far too bulky. This is, of course, unavoidable, when a "special correspondent" simply gathers together into a volume, or volumes, the series of letters which he has addressed during a campaign, especially if the campaign has been a long one, to a certain newspaper or to certain newspapers. Such is the case in the present instance; and though the volume, with its abundance and even superabundance of detail and accessory matter, will probably be invaluable some day to the regular historian, the ordinary reader, on whom, moreover, the use of the present and future tenses in an account of what happened the other day, and is already known in a sort of superficial way to everybody who reads a newspaper, is sure to jar, will sigh for something more consecutive and less redundant. However, anybody who has leisure to pick out from a multitudinous mass of such letters as "special correspondents" are wont to write for such excellent papers as the *Daily News* a concise narrative of the late Afghan campaign can scarcely do better than fall to, as soon as possible, upon the volume under consideration; and there are no fewer than six maps to elucidate the written narrative, so far as it refers to various engagements—pitched battles, as well as other military operations. The worth of the letters has been volubly for by both friend and foe, so to speak; by both General Sir F. Roberts and Mr. Frederick Harrison. And yet, oddly enough, the latter gentleman's "criticism of Sir Frederick Roberts's punishment of Cabul," a criticism based upon the information given and the remarks made in the letters, does not command the assent or sympathy of him who wrote them, and who ought to know best what conclusions he desired to be drawn from them. So impossible is it for anybody to see both sides of a shield at the same time, though the shield be on his own arm. However, here once more is the whole story, in anything but a nutshell, of what followed upon the massacre of the stout-hearted Cavagnari down to the disaster at Maiwand and the battle of Candahar; and whoever pleases may read and form a personal opinion as to the punishment of Cabul and other matters—as to the strictures passed upon Sir Frederick Roberts in his capacity of castigator and of strategist.

For lovers of rural scenes a very delightful book is *Country Pleasures*: by George Milner (Longmans), though it is not written with the literary grace or in the original style which distinguish the charming essays of him who wrote "The Gamekeeper at Home." The latter author, moreover, introduces pictures of a more moving kind than are to be found in the volume under consideration. That volume records "immediate impressions, and such moods of mind, whether transient or permanent, as were actually induced by the scenes portrayed;" it contains the "chronicle of a year," during which certain notes were made by the author on various days of every month in various places, and chiefly in "a garden situated in an ancient parish on the south-eastern side of Lancashire." The book is one to be kept constantly within reach, so that it can be readily taken up and consulted month by month, much as many good Christians deal with "Bogatzky's Golden Treasury" and similar pious compilations. The work is admirably got up, with not only a general index, but a separate "Index of Quotations." Descriptive, historical, and archaeological observations succeed one another with refreshing alternation.

The excellent arrangement of the index, if easy consultation be considered, is the first striking characteristic of *The Oracle* (H. J. Infield), whereof the fourth volume is now to be had; but what the second may be a cautious man would scarcely like to affirm. For the worst of such works is, so far as an expression of opinion concerning their value goes, that their usefulness can only be tested by long experience, and not at a moment's notice. For it is known to all who may be interested in the matter that "The Oracle" is a work of reference, similar to the well-known and popular "Notes and Queries," and is published in weekly parts, as well as in a collected form every six months, at the cost of a mere song. Questions on all conceivable subjects are answered; and, so far as a few random shots can be trusted to show the quality of the work, it seems to be good, sound, solid, and safe.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed to the Editor, and have the word "Chess" written on the envelope.

F (Bury).—We are obliged for the trouble you have taken, but the position is well known to the problem world.

W B L (Newport).—Your problem shall be examined.

G W L (Steyney).—The names and addresses of the publishers appeared in our last issue. Your best course is to communicate with them.

H R (Sheffield).—Your problem is much too simple for publication.

B L (Berlin).—Please accept our thanks for your courteous attention.

V A (U.S.).—The simplicity of No. 1955 will surprise you when you have solved it. We are glad to note the result of your study of the first-prize problem. Do not hesitate to write what you think at all times.

CORRECT SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 1957 received from V A (U.S.).

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM NO. 1957 received from L Battier (New York).

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM NO. 1958 received from T Youssoufian (Constantinople), Cathcart, W H Lewis (Newport), A Chapman, H J Fisher (Belfast), Alfred Rowley, and H Stebbing.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM NO. 1959 received from H B Semaj, D W (Guernsey), Cathcart, Bow, W H Lewis (Newport), Zoedone, W P Gartside, A M Colborne, E Elsley, R Tweedell, W J Budman, J G Anstee, L L Greenaway, G W Law, C Darragh, L Sharwood, Ernest Sharwood, C Oswald, Aaron Harper, N S Harris, W Hillier, F Ferris, H Noyes, F G Parsloe, T Greenbank, R Jessop, An Old Hand, W Biddle, J Alois Schmucke, Shadforth, Hereward, J Joseph Ainsworth, S Lowndes, C S Cox, L Falcon (Antwerp), Kitten, M O'Halloran, B Casella (Paris), A Kentish Man, H K Awdry, Ben Nevis, Jupiter Junior, F Johnston, E L G Alpha, Plevna, Smuth, Emile Frau, A Beck, E Loden, St George, H Grant, G C T (Dundee), Dr F St. James, Dobson, John Short, R E Brooks, George W Humphrey, G A Scott (aged thirteen), A Chapman, Alpha, and Beta, George Holland, J W W, H J Fisher (Belfast), Juvenis, H Bristow (Credition), W Wolwich Chess Club, Saint Leon (Brussels), Alfred Rowley, R Ingersoll, and D W Kell.

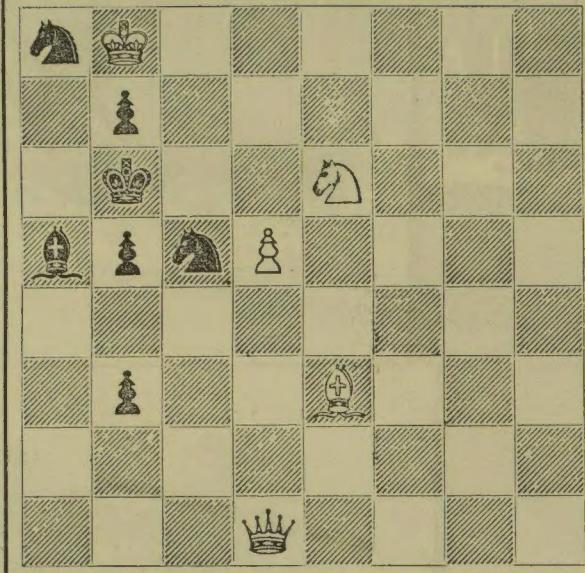
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 1958.

WHITE. BLACK.
1. Q to K 7th Any move
2. Mates accordingly.

PROBLEM NO. 1961.

By JOHN CRUM (Glasgow).

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

Played recently, Messrs. CHAPPELL and HEYWOOD consulting against Mr. MACDONNELL.

(French Defence.)

WHITE	BLACK	WHITE	BLACK
(Mr. M.).	(The Allies).	(Mr. M.).	(The Allies).
1. P to K 4th	P to K 3rd	20. Q takes P	R to B 4th
2. B to K 2nd	Kt to Q B 3rd	21. Q to Kt 6th	Kt takes P
3. P to K B 4th	B to B 4th	22. R takes Kt	
4. Kt to K B 3rd	P to Q 4th	Cleverly conceived.	White has now decided advantage.
5. P to K 5th	P to Q 5th	22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29.	Q to Q sq Kt to Kt 5th Kt to B 3rd Q to R 7th (ch) K to B sq Q to R 8th (ch) K to K 2nd R takes R P to B 4th K to B 2nd P to Q 5th (ch) K to Q 3rd
This stops the intended advance of the adverse Q P, but risks the loss of his own.			
6. P to Q 3rd	Kt to K 2nd	22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29.	Q to Q sq Kt to K 2nd Q to R 7th (ch) K to B sq Q to R 8th (ch) K to K 2nd R takes R P to B 4th K to Q 3rd
7. Q Kt to Q 2nd	Kt to Q 4th	22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29.	Q to Q sq Kt to K 2nd Q to R 7th (ch) K to B sq Q to R 8th (ch) K to K 2nd R takes R P to B 4th K to Q 3rd
8. Kt to K 4th	B to Kt 5th (ch)	22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29.	Q to Q sq Kt to K 2nd Q to R 7th (ch) K to B sq Q to R 8th (ch) K to K 2nd R takes R P to B 4th K to Q 3rd
9. K to B 2nd	Castles	22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29.	Q to Q sq Kt to K 2nd Q to R 7th (ch) K to B sq Q to R 8th (ch) K to K 2nd R takes R P to B 4th K to Q 3rd
10. P to Q R 3rd	B to R 4th	22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29.	Q to Q sq Kt to K 2nd Q to R 7th (ch) K to B sq Q to R 8th (ch) K to K 2nd R takes R P to B 4th K to Q 3rd
11. K to Kt sq	P to B 3rd	22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29.	Q to Q sq Kt to K 2nd Q to R 7th (ch) K to B sq Q to R 8th (ch) K to K 2nd R takes R P to B 4th K to Q 3rd
12. P to K R 4th	P takes P	22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29.	Q to Q sq Kt to K 2nd Q to R 7th (ch) K to B sq Q to R 8th (ch) K to K 2nd R takes R P to B 4th K to Q 3rd
13. P takes P	Kt to B 5th	22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29.	Q to Q sq Kt to K 2nd Q to R 7th (ch) K to B sq Q to R 8th (ch) K to K 2nd R takes R P to B 4th K to Q 3rd
14. Q Kt to Kt 5th	Q to Q 4th	22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29.	Q to Q sq Kt to K 2nd Q to R 7th (ch) K to B sq Q to R 8th (ch) K to K 2nd R takes R P to B 4th K to Q 3rd
15. B takes Kt	R takes B	22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29.	Q to Q sq Kt to K 2nd Q to R 7th (ch) K to B sq Q to R 8th (ch) K to K 2nd R takes R P to B 4th K to Q 3rd
16. P to Q Kt 4th	B to Kt 3rd	22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29.	Q to Q sq Kt to K 2nd Q to R 7th (ch) K to B sq Q to R 8th (ch) K to K 2nd R takes R P to B 4th K to Q 3rd
17. Q to Q 2nd	R to B sq	22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29.	Q to Q sq Kt to K 2nd Q to R 7th (ch) K to B sq Q to R 8th (ch) K to K 2nd R takes R P to B 4th K to Q 3rd
18. R to K sq	P to K R 3rd	22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29.	Q to Q sq Kt to K 2nd Q to R 7th (ch) K to B sq Q to R 8th (ch) K to K 2nd R takes R P to B 4th K to Q 3rd
A slight analysis shows they cannot win a Pawn here.			
19. B to Q sq	P takes Kt	The finish is very neat.	
And Black resigned.			

The Master tournament of the Berlin Chess Congress was continued during the past week, and is now approaching its conclusion. We give below a table showing the result of the play between the competitors, made up to Tuesday last as regards Messrs. Blackburne, Mason, and Zukertort, and up to the 10th inst. as regards the others.

	Berger	Blackburne	Mason	Minckwitz	Noa, Dr.	Paulsen, L.	Riemann	Schallkopf	Schwarz.	Schmid	Tschigorine.	Von Schutz.	Wittick.	Winawer.	Wiemers.	Zukertort.	Total Score.
Berger ...	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4/2
Blackburne ...	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	9/2
Mason ...	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8/2
Minckwitz ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Noa, Dr. ...	1	0	0	1	1/2	1/2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2/2
Paulsen, L. ...	1	0	0	1	1/2	1/2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3/2
Paulsen, W. ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Riemann ...	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5
Schallkopf ...	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4/2
Schwarz ...	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
Schmid ...	0	0	1/2	0	1	1											

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EVENING and

"THE GUN AND ITS DEVELOPMENT."

A handsome volume bearing this title, with the addition of "Notes on Shooting," by Mr. W. W. Greener, of Birmingham, gun manufacturer, has been published by Messrs. Cassell, Petter, and Galpin. Mr. Greener is the author of more technical treatises on "Modern Breech-loaders" and "Choke-bore Guns;" but in this work he takes the widest and most diversified view of his subject. It is one that we have observed to be of considerable popular interest, apart from its utility to the purchasers and handlers of guns, whether for sporting, military, or simple mark-shooting purposes. As an exercise and mere amusement, apart from the killing of game or soldierly training for warlike service, the use of fire-arms has greater fascination, after all, than the practice of archery; the more so from the marvellous scientific improvements and beautiful mechanism introduced within the past thirty years. Even to persons who do not shoot, the explanation of these matters is an agreeable study, and it is an important portion of the industrial history of our age.

Mr. Greener, in a brief introductory chapter, disposes of the earliest apparatus of missile or projectile fighting, the sling, the bow and arrow, and the cross-bow; from which he passes to the invention of gunpowder, the first use of cannon,

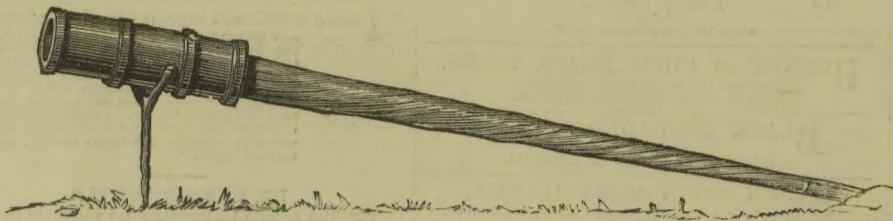
and different kinds of hand fire-arms, which are familiar to the ordinary reader. The semi-portable cannon, on a forked rest, and, next this, a specimen of the early matchlock gun, are shown in two Engravings transferred to our own pages. We also copy, from the Illustrations belonging to the same period, the figure of a Spanish arquebusier, such as those who fought in the wars of Charles V. against Francis I., using a lighter weapon than the above, with a lock and trigger, but resting it upon an upright rod. It is but three weeks ago that we noticed the proposal of General Sir J. E. Alexander to furnish some of our modern riflemen with a pike, having a sling attached to it, which could be used as a rifle-rest to take a steady aim. The curious and fantastic combinations of other weapons with guns or pistols were much in vogue four centuries ago. One example is the iron mace, with four pistol-barrels at the striking end, which was also studded with nails or spikes. This was profanely called "the holy-water sprinkler."

We next borrow from Mr. Greener's volume, for the sake of its artistic character, the Illustration of an ornamented wheel-lock musketoon, an early work of the seventeenth century, the stock adorned with an engraved scene of a hunting party after a stag. This was made by George Dax, of Munich, and is now in the Birmingham Museum. Mr.

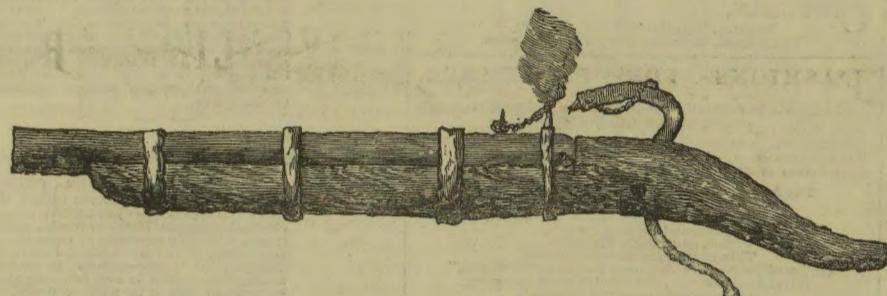
Greener can scarcely give a reason for every queer freak of unscientific fancy in the capricious designs of ancient gun-makers; but this chapter of the history, "Curious Arms," is full of entertainment.

The only other Illustration we shall here reproduce is that of the seven-barrelled revolver carbine, made by Nock in 1807 for the British Government, but never, we suppose, actually put into the hands of our soldiers. The barrels, which were 28 inches long, were not rifled. The end view shows their seven muzzles, with the top of the ramrod, and the muzzle sight-piece.

"Brown Bess," the old flint-lock musket of the British Army, which did service all through our French wars, was discarded about forty years ago. The percussion cap was then adopted as means of ignition, but smooth-bore barrels continued in use above ten years longer. The late Mr. W. Greener, as is stated by the author of this book, was the real inventor of the expanding bullet, twelve years before M. Minié claimed the invention. Our Government, on their adopting its principle, gave M. Minié £20,000, but Mr. Greener then put in his claim, and brought such "undeniable proof" that our Government was obliged to give him £1000. He had, in fact, offered his invention to our Government twelve years before, but it was pronounced "useless and chimerical" by the select



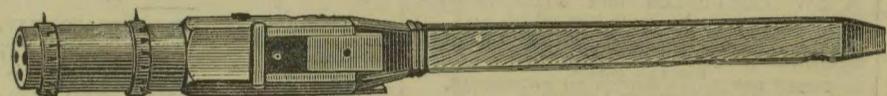
SEMI-PORTABLE CANNON, ON FORKED REST (14TH CENTURY).



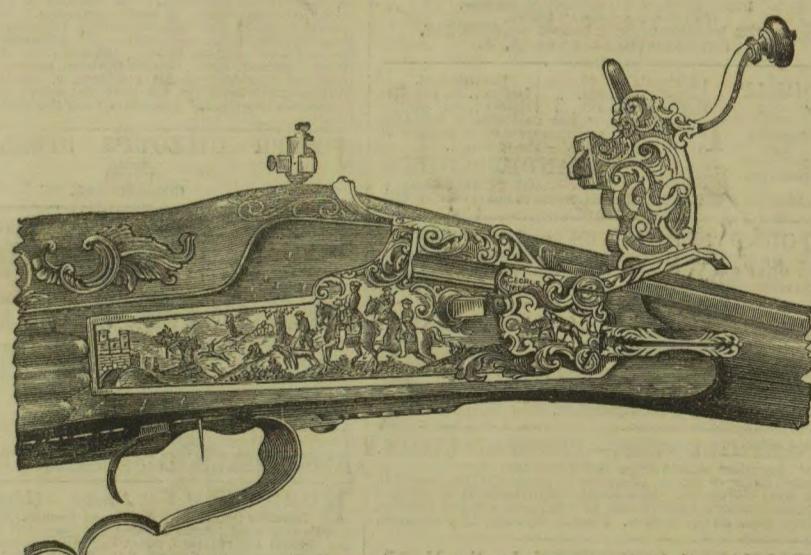
EARLY MATCHLOCK-GUN.



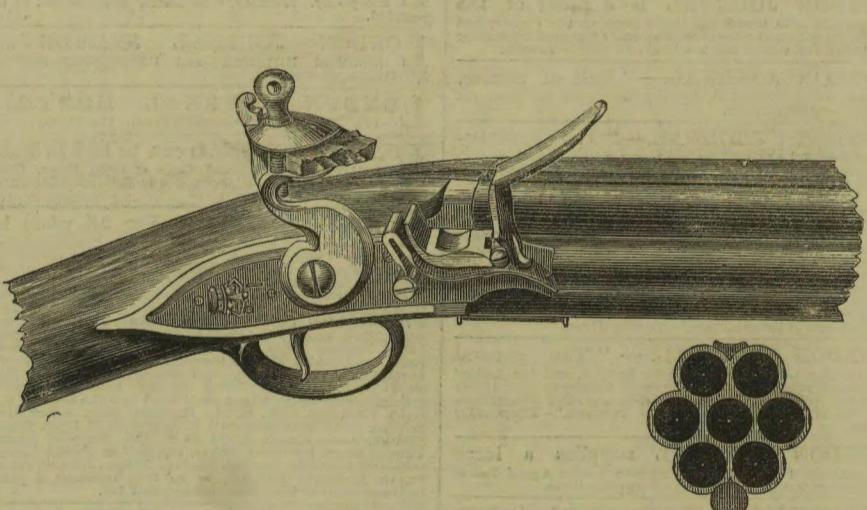
SPANISH ARQUEBUSIER, 16TH CENTURY.



THE "HOLY-WATER SPRINKLER" (MACE, COMBINED WITH FOUR PISTOL-BARRELS), 15TH CENTURY.



ORNAMENTED WHEEL-LOCK MUSKET (MUNICH, 17TH CENTURY).



NOCK'S SEVEN-BARRELLED CARBINE, 1807.

committee to whom it was referred. The Greener expanding bullet was described in a treatise on gunnery, by its inventor, published in 1841, and translated into French. The Enfield rifle, a combination of several systems, was introduced into our Army in 1853. Mr. Greener further relates the progress of improvement in military fire-arms, the introduction of breech-loaders, the Snider converted rifles, and the Martini-Henry rifles which are now used by all British regular troops.

The greater part of Mr. Greener's work is devoted to a thorough exposition of the actual state and practice of hand gunnery, both military and sporting, but more especially the latter. He describes, with sufficient precision, the different kinds of breech-loading rifles and carbines now supplied to the armies of the European nations, the British Martini-Henry, the French Chassepot, the German Mauser, the Austrian Werndl, the Russian Berdan, the Belgian Brändlin-Albini, the American Peabody; also the Westley Richards, the Soper, the Field, the Sharp, the Metford, which are often used in the matches at Wimbledon; the Spencer and Winchester repeating or magazine rifles, the Express sporting rifles, and others, with the various forms of cartridges, now usually self-igniting or containing their own apparatus of ignition. Shot guns for killing small game are likewise particularly described, and the uninitiated reader may here learn enough about central-fire, and those more recent inventions, the patent hammerless lock, and the choke-bore form of barrel, illustrated by a great number of diagrams. The manufacture of small-arms, and of sporting rifles and fowling-pieces, is also explained, with the methods of proving their strength, and the results of

important trials and competitions. Shooting, at home and abroad, from the English sportsman's point of view, or the English travelling sportsman in foreign countries, takes up the remainder of the volume. Even pigeon-shooting from a trap in the suburbs of London, at Hurlingham or Wormwood-scrubbs, and trap-ball shooting, as practised by Captain Bogardus and Dr. Carver, obtains a share of the author's notice. All kinds of wild live game, the deer, grouse, partridge, pheasant, hare, rabbit, woodcock, snipe, and wild fowl of Great Britain, the chamois, reindeer, ibex, wild boar, and bear, found in other countries of Europe, the bison and buffalo, the lion and tiger, and other wild animals of India, the elephant, rhinoceros, giraffe, panther, lion, and many antelopes, abounding in Africa, the elk, moose, cariboo, buffalo, and bear of North America, are correctly enumerated here; but this sort of information can be more abundantly gathered from other books, which have been written by travelling naturalists and sportsmen.

ART NOTES.

We have received from Messrs. Arthur Tooth and Son, of the Haymarket, a very capital etching by Paul Rajon, from the picture by Seymour Lucas, entitled "The Smoker." It possesses some of the very best qualities of both painter and etcher, and will be a most valuable addition to the collector's portfolio.

Mr. C. L. Eastlake, Keeper of the National Gallery, is preparing to publish a series of illustrated volumes designed as

guides to the great Continental picture galleries. The first three will be devoted to the Louvre; the Brera Gallery, Milan; and the Pinacothek, Munich.

The negotiations for the transfer of the Manchester Royal Institution of the Fine Arts to the Manchester Corporation have been concluded on the eve of the opening of the annual autumn exhibition of pictures. The proposal of the governors or proprietors of the institution, about 350 in number, was to hand over their land and building in Mosley-street, with its pictures and statuary, to the municipal body, free of all cost but the payment of chief rent (about £100 a year), and a guaranteed endowment from the city rates of £2000 a year for the purchase of pictures to enrich the permanent collection. This public-spirited offer was agreed to by a committee of the Corporation on the understanding that the endowment should be limited to the next twenty years, anything contributed after that to depend upon the public opinion of the time. The proprietors will hold one third of the seats on the future committee of management, and their individual privileges of admission to exhibitions or lectures will be preserved. The art-gallery will be open free to the public on such days of the week as the committee shall determine. All proceedings of the governing body are to be submitted to the civic council for confirmation, as provided by the Municipal Acts. The building thus acquired by the public is a much-admired example of Sir C. Barry's architectural talent. It is of stone, and has a handsome Greek portico, but suffers from half a century's exposure to the soot and sulphur from Manchester smoke.